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WITH TWENTY-PAGE SUPPLEMENT: LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR } SIXPENCE



THE FIRST PRIME MINISTER OF THE AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH: THE HON. EDMUND BARTON, Q.C.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Considering the flourish with which we have welcomed the Twentieth Century, I think some of us woke up on its first January morning with a sense of disappointment. What! Nothing changed! Still the same old soot-laden sky, the same old yellow visage in the glass waiting to be clumsily shaved, the same round of topics in the newspapers, the same old faces at the club! A mere New Year's Day no man expects to perform wonders; but a brand-new Century might have opened with a little variety. We might have learned, for instance, that the war was over, or that Julia, Mr. Stead's special commissioner in heaven, had changed her address in order to ensure an unlimited supply of brimstone for his sentiments about the British troops in South Africa. I might have shaved, without the usual gashes, a face entirely new and much more prepossessing, and the club might have disclosed to me a complete set of fresh members, totally distinct in exterior and moral characteristics from their vanished predecessors, and therefore suggestive of abundant themes for exhilarating gossip. Alack! there's no such thing, and the new Century reminds me of the profound dejection of the gentleman who, when he had been knighted about a week, was heard to remark with a sigh, "It's very odd, but I don't feel the least bit different!"

That wise man, Mr. James Knowles, foresaw this, and so the title of his review gave him no concern. Some people thought he was in a dilemma. Another enterprising editor had appropriated the title of the *Twentieth Century*, and how could Mr. Knowles go on calling his review the *Nineteenth Century*? A cordon of embarrassment was drawn around him, and yet, like De Wet, he has broken through. His renowned periodical does not change its name; there is only a trifling addition: it is the *Nineteenth Century and After*! Sir Edward Poynter has adapted from a Greek coin "a Janiform head," with an old man gazing pensively down at the number XIX, and a young woman gazing hopefully up at the number XX. This gives an artistic touch to Mr. Knowles' careless saunter from one century to another; but its real significance is in the affably ironical addendum—*and After*. "After me, the deluge," said a nonchalant monarch. Mr. Knowles does not even trouble to contemplate the possibility of deluges. The *Nineteenth Century* for him is so substantial a reality that the *Twentieth*—and not only the *Twentieth*, but also its indefinitely multiplying successors—must be deferential continuations of the *Nineteenth*. Nay, why not indicate this in the numerical progression by discarding the *Twentieth* and those successors, and naming them the *First Century* after the *Nineteenth*, and so on? That would establish our importance to the rest of time.

But it is the monotony of our importance that dashes the most sanguine spirits. We are all set in our little grooves, like platelayers in a railway-cutting. The trains of the years rush by, and we keep the permanent way in order, and squabble, and sing, and grow painfully like one another, and call this life. Take any half-dozen people you meet, and with a few superficial variations—noses, eyebrows, and so forth—they are all cast in the same mould. In the early years of our glorious and interminable *Nineteenth Century* there was more individuality. Mr. George Gissing has acutely remarked that the novels of Dickens are crammed with eccentrics, not only because he had the gift of inventing them, but also because they swarmed in his daily observation. Mr. Tuckwell, in his entertaining "Reminiscences of Oxford," bears similar testimony. Oddities were numerous at the University in the first half of the bygone century; but to-day the Dons are the despair of anecdote. Mr. Tuckwell tells us of a Fellow who used to take exercise in his rooms on wet days by vaulting over chairs; a performance that so exasperated another Fellow in the rooms below that on one occasion he fired a pistol at the ceiling, and the bullet nearly ended the gymnast's career. Rushing down stairs, that indignant personage burst into the other Fellow's presence and cried, "Would you, you bloody-minded man, would you!" When I think that this delightful originality is no longer possible, and that none of us will ever see Newman Noggs, with his forehead all over knobs, and his finger-joints cracking in moments of joy or perplexity, I mourn for the faded promise of the *Nineteenth Century*, and have but a sorry relish for its obsequious *After*.

Transient hope shed a rosy flush on my frosted imagination when I saw the advertisement of a new periodical to be called the *Thrush*. It is to ennoble the *Twentieth Century* by the publication of "original poetry." For a moment I felt as if an eagle had swooped down on one lucky platelayer, and snatched him from the railway-cutting into cloudland. But then came the cold reflection that eagles do not sing, and that the thrush is not strong enough in beak or wing for that desirable abduction. "I do but sing because I must," said Tennyson, "And pipe but as the linnets sing." Linnets and thrushes, I fear, will not distract us from the jangle and jargon of platelaying. Mr. Stephen Phillips is no thrush, but a much more strenuous bird;

yet even he, in his greeting of the new era in Mr. Knowles' review, promises us no more than Tennyson's "aërial navies, battling in the blue," and "the Parliament of man, the federation of the world." That message has been with us these many years, and even now we might take it cheerfully on a fresh lease but for the recrudescence of Mr. W. D. Howells' dreary shibboleths. How can any sensitive reader keep up the poetical mood when Mr. Howells tells him to glue his nose to "the facts of the odious present"?

Ah! those early years of the *Nineteenth Century*! Never, I fear, shall we recapture their first fine careless rapture! Look at the fascinating extracts from its own columns that the *Times* has been reprinting. What journalist would be permitted to express himself now in any august organ of the morning with such freedom, such freshness of personality! "Fy, naughty *Courier*, fy!" says the *Times* to a contemporary. The leader-writer may not "fy" in our humdrum days; nor may he trounce a British General in the "Come forth, Sir Arthur Wellesley!" style in which the *Times* denounced the Convention of Cintra. Nor may he prove his superiority to unworthy motives in such terms as these: "Did we join the foul-mouthed hue-and-cry? Did we mingle in the base-minded throng? Did we float contentedly on the putrid stream?" This is how the *Times*, on the morrow of the funeral of George IV., vindicated its independent attitude towards that reprehensible Sovereign. "Did we float contentedly on the putrid stream?" I declaim that robust image to my yellow reflection in the looking-glass, and, like Fred Bayham, slap my chest, and cry, "Manly, Sir, manly!" It is no use! Journalism to-day is a poor echo of that splendid frankness. Even "Our Special Correspondent" is not to be compared in point of fearless self-assertion with his first progenitor. This historian was at Tilsit when Napoleon dictated peace to "a pit-full of kings." "I take up my pen," he says, as if this were indeed a thunderbolt of Jove. Napoleon had driven the Russians over the Niemen, and was making fools of the Prussians; and "Our Special Correspondent" sits down to tell his countrymen that, while these appalling transactions are in progress, they are selfishly absorbed in "party disputes." M. de Blowitz himself must read this with awe, for even he has never arraigned a nation with such authority and rigour.

Here I am fitly reminded that a correspondent, who laments the prevailing "Jingoism" of our Press, gently rallies me on one of my "many glaring inaccuracies." Why does he content himself with one? Why not float upon the putrid stream? The glaring inaccuracy he singles out in this invidious way is my statement that "Mr. Kruger did not perceive the beauties of arbitration before the war." Well, I am quite aware that he talked of arbitration before the war, just as the Walrus talked of "cabbages and kings" when he and the Carpenter were preparing to eat the Oysters. Foreign arbitration Mr. Kruger knew to be impossible between England and a vassal State, bound to her by a Convention. But when it was proposed to him, with the unreserved approval of all parties in this country (Sept. 8, 1899), that he should grant the five years' franchise (offered by himself and withdrawn), and submit the "disputed points of the Convention" to arbitration at Cape Town, his only answer was the Ultimatum. And when the German Government (see Herr von Bülow's statement in the Reichstag) and the Netherlands Government (see the Dutch Yellow-Book) urged him to seek mediation and make real concessions, he would not listen. His idea of concession was exemplified by the Transvaal Franchise Law, declared by Sir Henry de Villiers, whose impartiality is beyond question, to be "simply ridiculous." If this was not the temper of a man bent on war, then the customary indications of that temper are misleading.

But why talk of "infallible judgment"? It was one of the wisest sayings of the *Nineteenth Century* that "we are none of us infallible, not even the youngest." Youth, alas! has left me derelict, and middle-age must make its choice of competent observers. When Count Adalbert von Sternberg, who was a volunteer with the Boers, tells us that this war has been conducted with unprecedented humanity on both sides, I see no reason for dismissing his opinion in favour of Mr. Stead's. Dr. Kuttner, chief physician of the German forces in China, and formerly with the Berlin Red Cross Expedition in the Transvaal, says, "No clear-sighted man can possibly doubt that it will be in the end a blessing for the Boer States when they come into English hands," because "the Boers never have been a Kulturvolk, and a Kulturvolk they never of themselves will be." This seems to me to be sound philosophy, and it cannot be reproached with British "Jingoism."

I am concerned, however, about the future of our newspapers, "Jingo" and others. Of late years they have taken to bookselling. Will they try other branches of commerce, sell horses or buy public-houses? Shall we read this advertisement in bold type?—"Now is your Last Chance. Only Two Days More. A Case of Seven Razors for Sixpence. No More Bristly Chins." I hope the razors will be "infallible," if not the judgment!

THE PLAYHOUSES.

HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS IN WEST AND GREATER LONDON.

There are those who talk of the last Christmas of the dead century as having been remarkably quiet, and suggest that the war has exercised a benumbing effect on the popular capacity for enjoyment. But the London stage, at least, knows nothing of any public depression of spirits. Rarely have theatrical managers had promise of a more prosperous season than at present. If supply be any test of demand, then the general demand for entertainment is greater than ever. One new Metropolitan theatre has been opened even within the last fortnight, and some thirty odd pantomimes or special holiday attractions are finding ample support in West and Greater London alone. Pride of place, of course, and monopoly of spectacular magnificence belongs to the great West-End pantomime,

"THE SLEEPING BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,"
AT DRURY LANE.

It is only Old Drury, with its vast stage and its unique resources, which can achieve such dazzling effects of light and colour as the gorgeous series of processions illustrative of the great days and seasons of the year that prelude the grand tableau of "Beauty's Awakening," or, again, the glittering splendour of the "Palace of Crystal," illuminated by innumerable lamps and coloured fountains, which is the second marvel of Mr. Arthur Collins's latest annual. Not that "The Sleeping Beauty" is wholly given over to the elaboration of astonishing *coups d'œil*, cumulative spectacle, and, perhaps, somewhat garish colour-harmonies. Throughout the show there is a constant ripple of joyous melody, borrowed or invented by the indefatigable Mr. James Glover, while at intervals there emerges timidly a thin thread of story which combines rather adroitly two famous fairy tales, "The Sleeping Beauty" and "Beauty and the Beast." The hero and heroine of this joint romance obtain popularly satisfactory representatives in Miss Elaine Ravensburg, a pleasant "principal boy" who sings sundry drawing-room ballads very tunefully, and in Miss Madge Lessing, a rarely pretty American girl who can render a coon song or an Anglo-Parisian chansonette with distinct vivacity. But really, apart from scenic adornment, the main feature of a Drury Lane pantomime is the cockney drollery of that inseparable pair of farceurs, Mr. Dan Leno and Mr. Herbert Campbell.

"SHOCK-HEADED PETER," AT THE GARRICK,

claims to be "a children's (musical) farce," and might seem to promise well, for it is adapted by Messrs. Philip Carr and Nigel Playfair from the delightful rhymes and pictures of "Struwelpeter"; but, alas! it satisfies in no way the juvenile demand, so slightly regarded at Drury Lane. What boys and girls require at the outset is a story, and the Garrick playwrights have not even attempted to string the picture-book's amusing episodes into the most indefinite story form. They have reproduced the verses, which are deliciously funny; they have presented in the flesh the pre-eminently naughty Shock-headed Peter and all this bad boy's naughty companions, and these mere incarnations are not a little pleasing; but for the rest they have relied on a disconnected series of rough-and-tumble scenes of horseplay, which soon grow very tiring. Naturally the stage interpreters of Struwelpeter and his "happy family" have not much acting scope, and, indeed, Mr. Grossmith junior makes very little out of the title-rôle. The play owes any attraction which it possesses to Mr. R. C. Herz, a really amusing Chubby Augustus, to Miss Kitty Loftus, most wickedly demure of "good" girls, to Miss Phyllis Beadon, a child dancer, who contributes a dainty *pas seul*, and, above all, to the sprightly music of the composer, Mr. Walter Rubens. Far preferable, however, to the mechanical humours of the dramatised "Struwelpeter" is Messrs. Gallon and Lion's pretty first piece, "The Man Who Stole the Castle," a little costume-play of sentiment and chivalry in which young Miss Beatrice Terry, as a charming and high-spirited lad, maintains her family's high traditions.

In strict truth, the more youthful playgoers are far more likely to extract pleasure from the various stage versions of the prettiest of all nursery legends—

"CINDERELLA," AT THE HIPPODROME AND THREE
OUTLYING THEATRES.

Really tasteful and artistic is the Hippodrome's treatment of the old story. Mr. Risque's libretto is commendably brief and compact. M. Jacobi's accompanying music is, of necessity, charming, the heroine and her lover are admirably represented by Miss Amy Farrell and Miss Hetty Chattell, the spectacular episodes have the exceptional area of a circus in which to work, the processions of guests can include horses, camels—yes, and elephants. Cinderella's carriage and team prove a magnificent turn-out, and, finally, electrical decorations and lovely costumes make the ball a scene of radiant beauty. On the other hand, the peculiarity of the Métropole "Cinderella" is that it is mainly interpreted by children, even to a chorus of tiny policemen. In this attractive and piquant pantomime it is certainly little Miss Daisy Lynhart, clever alike as actress, singer, and dancer, who in the title-rôle scores the chief success, though some of the honours must be shared by Mr. Harry Elliston, the merry Buttons of the occasion. Away at the Pavilion, east, it is naturally the comedians, especially the Messrs. McNaughton as Baron and valet, who win the greatest applause, though Miss Jessie Preston plays the Prince in her usual dashing style, and Miss Alice Lloyd is always a dainty Cinderella. Lastly, at the beautiful and just newly opened Camden Theatre there is yet another splendidly mounted pantomime concerned with this same subject, and, not to speak of certain amusing comedians—who are, even to the funny Mr. Barwick, just a trifle too much in evidence—there is in Miss Ethel Newman yet another graceful heroine. Less popular than "Cinderella" is "Robinson Crusoe" this year, but the latter is the subject of two memorable productions, as you will find.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE," AT KENNINGTON AND
AT THE GRAND.

The Kennington pantomimes have always been noted for their picturesque *mise-en-scène* and their unusually

good dancing, and Mr. Arthur's latest production is no exception to the rule, but can boast, besides these attractions, an intelligible and consistent story. Herein the Brothers Darnley are the humorists most provocative of laughter, while Miss Simeta Marsden and Miss Lily Morris play prettily as Crusoe and his sweetheart. But it is the Grand, Islington, surely, so wonderfully rebuilt from its ashes, that provides the most riotously funny entertainment in town. And all, or nearly all, owing to the side-splitting antics of that born comedian, Mr. Harry Randall. Watch him as Mrs. Crusoe, taking precautions on a cannibal island, assisting in a nautical boxing-match, or parodying from somewhere aloft the handsome hero's (Miss Alexandra Dagmar's) coon song, and you will admit there is no more resourceful droll, save Mr. Arthur Roberts, on the burlesque stage.

Space forbids dealing in detail with quite a score of holiday entertainments, but there are at least four

OTHER SUBURBAN PANTOMIMES

that demand something more than passing notice. There is the Coronet, Notting Hill's, production of "Dick Whittington," which has to endure the music-hall comic relief of Mr. Maitland Marler and Mr. J. H. Hurst, but is redeemed by the Dick of Miss Winifred Hare—surely the most charming and fanciful Dick Whittington of recent years. Then there is the Clapham Shakspeare's pantomime of "Puss in Boots," remarkable for the exertions of a quartette of comedians, not to mention the work of Mr. Fred Farren's realistically effective cat; while the Brixton's picturesque "Babes in the Wood" annual is distinguished by the amiable songs and dances of Miss Rose Hamilton's Prince Paragon. And last, not least, Miss Fanny Leslie plays, sings, and dances with all her usual enthusiasm as the hero of Mr. Cohen's pantomime at the Crown Theatre, Peckham.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS'.

In the Ranks of the C.I.V. By Erskine Childers. (Smith, Elder. 6s.)
F. G. Tait, a Record. By J. L. Low. (Nisbet. 6s.)
Diversities in Verse. By J. L. Longstaff. (Allen. 5s.)
The Prairie. By Fenimore Cooper. (Macmillan. 2s. 6d.)
Harvest Tide. By Sir Lewis Morris. (Kegan Paul. 5s.)
Northern Lights and Shadows. By Ralph Graham Taber. (Greening. 3s. 6d.)
Under England's Flag from 1804 to 1809: the Memoirs, Diary, and Correspondence of Charles Boothby, Captain of Royal Engineers. Compiled by the last survivors of his family, M. S. B. and C. E. B. (Black. 6s.)
The Siege in Peking: China against the World. By W. A. P. Martin. (Oliphant, Anderson, and Ferrier. 3s. 6d.)

THE GENERALS OF THE NEW CENTURY.

The dawn of the New Century makes *The Illustrated London News* Portfolio of the victorious Generals of the end of the old century who have worked hard to bring this war to a satisfactory and speedy conclusion a particularly appropriate and acceptable gift, especially as the Generals whose portraits are given must rank high in the military annals as well of the twentieth as the nineteenth century. It is especially interesting at the present time, when the Commander-in-Chief returns home after his last victorious campaign. The Portfolio contains eight portraits of the Generals who have borne the most prominent parts in the recent South-African War, and of these the portrait of Lord Roberts is of particular interest, as it shows the Commander-in-Chief in profile. The eight portraits are beautifully pulled in colour on a Rembrandt art board, and are surrounded by a gold mount ready for framing. The other portraits are of Kitchener, Buller, Baden-Powell, Macdonald, French, Ian Hamilton, and Rundle. Only a very limited number of copies have been printed, and we therefore must request intending purchasers to place their orders without delay with the Publisher, 198, Strand, or at any railway bookstall. Now published; price five shillings.

OUR "ÉDITION DE LUXE."

Lord Roberts's return, focussing, as it does, so many memories of the South African Campaign, will no doubt induce many of our readers to subscribe to the *édition de luxe* which we are about to publish of our Record Number of the Transvaal War. Many, we are sure, will be glad at such a moment to possess and read Mr. Spenser Wilkinson's able account of Lord Roberts' rapid success in the conduct of the war; while there is a strong personal note of interest in detailed doings of every regiment, both home and colonial, which served under him in South Africa and elsewhere. The illustrations, comprising several striking scenes by our Special Artists at the Front as well as portraits of most of the prominent officers, find their central interest in the splendid photogravure of the hero of the hour, Lord Roberts. The *édition de luxe*, which is printed on specially made paper, will contain portraits of the principal artists, and also a portrait of Mr. Spenser Wilkinson. There will be signatures of the three most important artists who have taken part in the illustration of the book, Mr. Begg, Mr. Caton Woodville, and Mr. Melton Prior. To enhance the bibliographic interest of the publication, the issue will be strictly limited, and every copy will be numbered and signed by the Editor. As the price of this superb volume, which will be bound in half-morocco and decorated with a design specially prepared by Mr. Caton Woodville, is only one guinea, we anticipate a large demand, and must, therefore, request that intending purchasers will place their orders early with the Publisher, 198, Strand, or at all railway bookstalls. Published in January.

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A CHINESE RELIGIOUS INSTITUTION: PRAYER-WHEELS.

DRAWN BY P. FRENZENY.

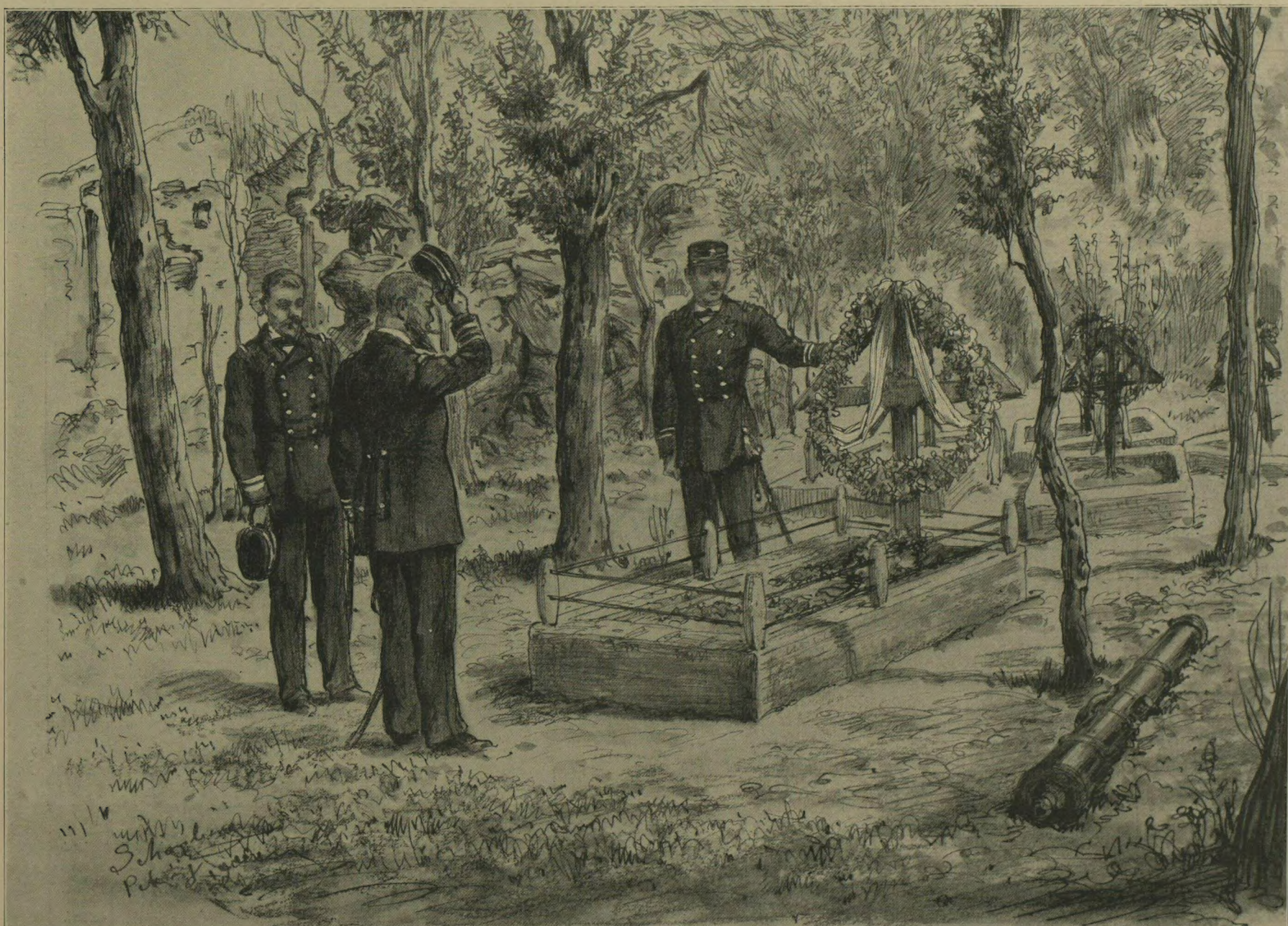
The prayer-wheel is a time and labour saving contrivance driven by hand or mechanical power. The prayer-slips, addressed to the Joss, are placed inside or fixed outside the wheel, and every revolution counts as one recitation. The scene is laid on the slope of the Sacred Hill in the Kiang Mountains, where monks conduct a thriving business in prayer-slips.

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES IN CHINA.

Sketches (facsimile) by Mr. John Schönberg, our Special Artist in China.



GERMAN LANCERS PRESSING ON TO THE SOUTH-WEST GATE OF PEKING.



ALL SOULS' DAY AT PEKING: AUSTRIAN OFFICERS, HONOURING THE GRAVES OF FALLEN COMRADES AND ALLIES.

THE RETURN OF LORD ROBERTS.

Duke of Connaught.

Prince Arthur of Connaught.



THE FIELD-MARSHAL RECEIVED AT COWES ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT "ALBERTA" BY PRINCESS HENRY OF BATTENBERG, AS GOVERNOR OF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

SKETCH (FACSIMILE) BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. S. BEGG.

The reception took place at Trinity Pier at 3.30 p.m. on January 2. Owing to the injury to his arm Lord Roberts had to present his left hand. On landing, he drove to Osborne, escorted by the Isle of Wight Yeomanry. On the way he stopped at East Cowes Town Hall, where Lieutenant-General Calthorpe presented an address from the inhabitants of the Island. After the reception by her Majesty, the Field-Marshal returned to Southampton.

LORD ROBERTS' RETURN.

"God Save the Queen!" sang six thousand children at Port Elizabeth when Lord Roberts set out on his return journey from South Africa. At Cape Town, a day later, enthusiastic multitudes "did the same strain repeat." A poet has spoken with no irreverence of the soldiers and sailors who, by their valour, "help God to save the Queen." Of this number, Lord Roberts is, at this hour, the representative and the leader. It is fitting, therefore, on his return from the great task which he put well on its way, and relinquished only at the call of duty elsewhere, that the first greetings should be exchanged between the Queen and her victorious General. At Osborne House he was made welcome by her Majesty before her Majesty's subjects in London had the chance of repeating, in noisier fashion, the gracious welcome given him in the Isle of Wight. Equally suitable is it that Lord Roberts should take his first salt on his return to London under the stately roof of Buckingham Palace, where the Prince of Wales acted as something more than the host. The dining-room at Buckingham Palace is a spacious apartment, lighted in the day, by windows on one side, and lighted at night by myriads of wax candles. Not long ago, as may be remembered, the Queen allowed the blind of one of these windows to be raised, so that she might be seen, for the moment, by an enthusiastic crowd who had assembled in the Park to cheer. That glimpse was given wholly to the Queen, and did not allow the spectator to take stock of the handsome decorations of the room. Large mirrors fill the vacant wall spaces, reflecting the gold plate which gleams from the buffet on great occasions.

FIRST PREMIER OF FEDERATED AUSTRALIA.

(See Front Page.)

Mr. Edmund Barton, Q.C., the first to hold office as Prime Minister of the Australian Federal Government, is a native of Sydney, and will be fifty-two years of age on Jan. 18. He was educated at the Public School, Fort Street, and at Sydney Grammar School and University, and in 1871 was



Photo. Mauld and Fox.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY COLVILLE.

Certain points will be occupied by the military forces in order to ensure communication. Further conditions are, agreement on the part of China to revise

foreign Ministers. From his action, it is evident that the Emperor scarcely realises that the Ministers have, by the terms of the Note, precluded all question of dispute. At Berlin, a circumstantial account has been received of the execution of En-Hai, the murderer of Baron von Ketteler. He met his fate with courage and cynical indifference. The Illustrations sent by our Special Artist must necessarily, of course, refer to events which modern telegraphic communication have relegated almost to the period of ancient history. They represent a party of German Lancers pressing on towards the South-West Gate of Peking, engaging the enemy as they go, and a scene in the cemetery at Peking on All Souls' Day, when the Austrians paid honour to the memory of the fallen by decorating their tombs with garlands.

GENERAL SIR HENRY COLVILLE.

Major-General Sir Henry Edward Colville, whose "case" is at the present moment exciting so much public interest, was born in 1852, and entered the Grenadier Guards in 1870. He has served with distinction in many fields, including Egypt and Burma. General Colville was relieved of his command of the Ninth Division in South Africa after the disaster at Lindley to the Yeomanry, whom, it was alleged, he ought to have supported. He was then ordered to resume his command at Gibraltar. One of the first acts of the new Minister of War, however, was to reopen the question by directing Sir Henry to resign his post. This he refused to do, and has come home prepared to defend his reputation. He has published a statement to prove that had he supported the Yeomanry he would have been late at Heilbron, where he was strictly enjoined to arrive on a certain day.

THE GALE IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL.

Friday, Dec. 28, was a disastrous day for Watchet, a small town on the Bristol Channel, chiefly noted for its export of alabaster. During the heavy gale which raged throughout

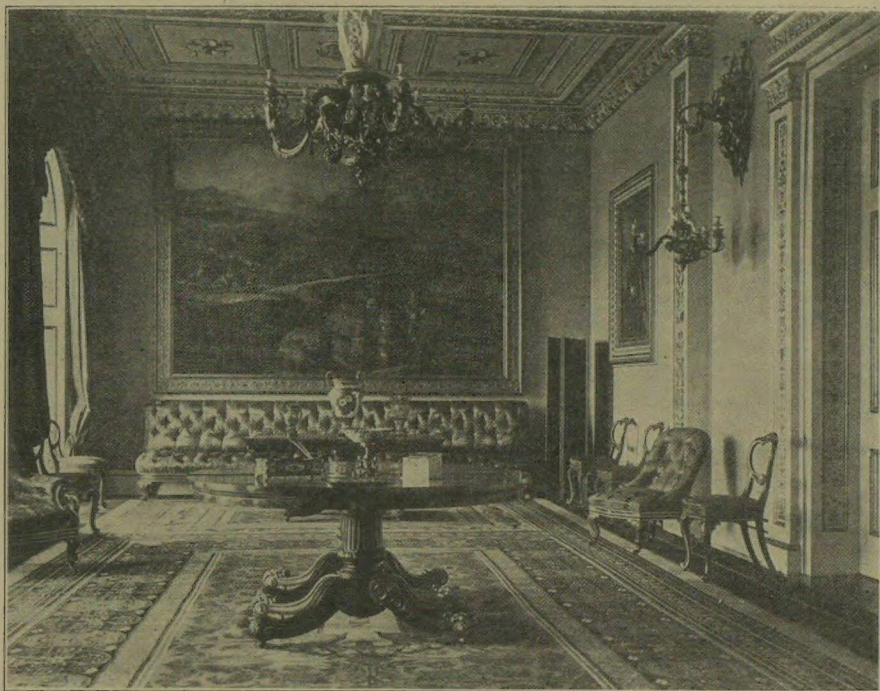


Photo. Hughes and Mullins, Ryde.

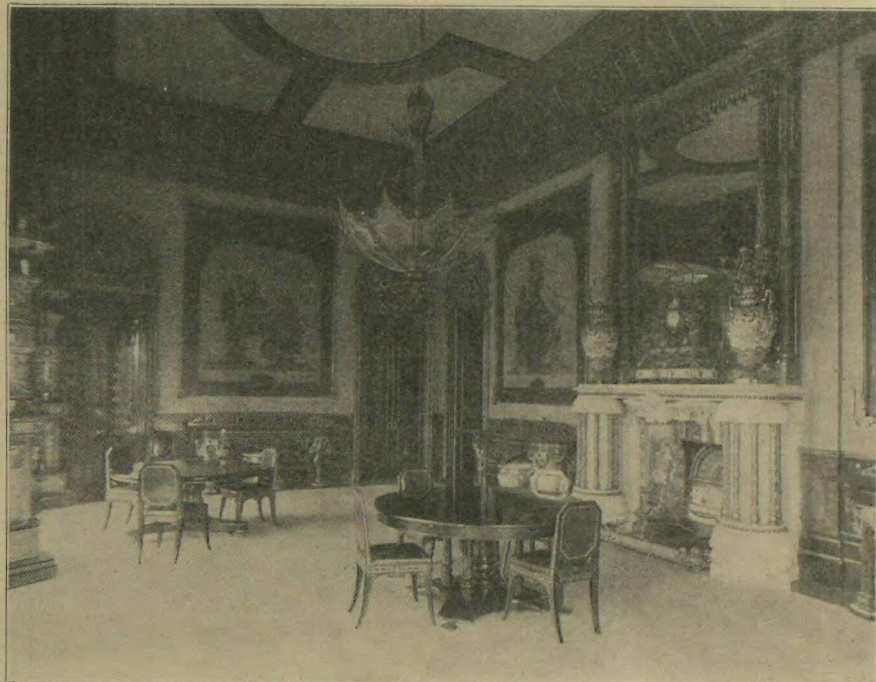
THE APARTMENT WHERE THE QUEEN RECEIVED LORD ROBERTS:
THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, OSBORNE.

Photo. H. N. King.

THE APARTMENT WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES ENTERTAINED LORD ROBERTS
AT LUNCHEON: THE DINING-ROOM, BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

called to the Sydney Bar, becoming a member of the Legislative Assembly eight years later. He represented successively Sydney University, Wellington, and East Sydney. From 1883 to 1887 he was Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales. He also served as Attorney-General for New South Wales, and in 1891 became a member of the Federal Convention at Sydney. In 1897 he was elected senior representative of the Federal Convention, of which he became leader. He is a Fellow of the Senate of the University of Sydney, and a trustee of the Free Public Library. Mr. Barton's recreation is literature.

the commercial treaties, and the reform of the Tsungli-Yamen. On Dec. 30 the Emperor of China telegraphed his approval of the demands presented by the

the morning, the breakwater forming a portion of the western side of the harbour was almost destroyed, that which remained being of no service as a protection against the sea. The local shipping fared ill, the sea in the harbour being even worse than in the open Channel, as the huge waves were driven against the eastern wharf and the craft moored there. In a short time two vessels, the *Josephine Marie* and the *Mary Lauder*, sank beneath the enormous pressure of wind and wave, while several others were soon hopelessly entangled in the corner of the eastern wharf. A memorable scene was presented on the following morning, when, amid a huge mass of flotsam, the mainmast of the sunken *Josephine* could be seen, with occasionally a portion of her hull. An even better idea of the destruction was furnished at low tide. Then four battered hulks were visible—the lower timbers and keel only of the *Mary Lauder* being seen embedded in the mud. In addition to the craft completely wrecked, some six others will probably never be again fit for sea, and the loss to the town, coupled with the destruction of the breakwater, is almost incalculable. The place is dependent upon its sea-borne traffic for its commercial prosperity, and the loss of the breakwater will effectually cripple this, as the harbour is not safe for shipping under present conditions. Owing to previous heavy outlays the Harbour Commissioners are unable to repair the damage, and an appeal is being made for outside assistance, as without a harbour the town will be practically ruined.

EVENTS IN CHINA.

The most important event of the last week in China has been the signing of the joint Note by the foreign Ministers. The Note says that the Powers accede to the petition of China for peace. The conditions, which are declared irrevocable, include the most severe punishment to be inflicted on personages designated in the Imperial Decree of Sept. 21, and on other offenders. In places where foreigners have been cruelly treated, official examinations are to be suspended. Importation and manufacture of arms and matériel are to be prohibited, and an indemnity to be paid to States, societies, and individuals, also to Chinese who have suffered injury through being in the employment of foreigners. Permanent guards, the Note further sets forth, are to be maintained at the Legations, and the forts between Peking and the sea are to be razed.



Photo. W. J. E. Lee, Watchet.

THE GALE IN THE BRISTOL CHANNEL: DAMAGE TO WATCHET HARBOUR, AND
THE WRECKED VESSELS "JOSEPHINE" AND "MARY LAUDER."

LORD ROBERTS' JOURNEY TO ENGLAND.

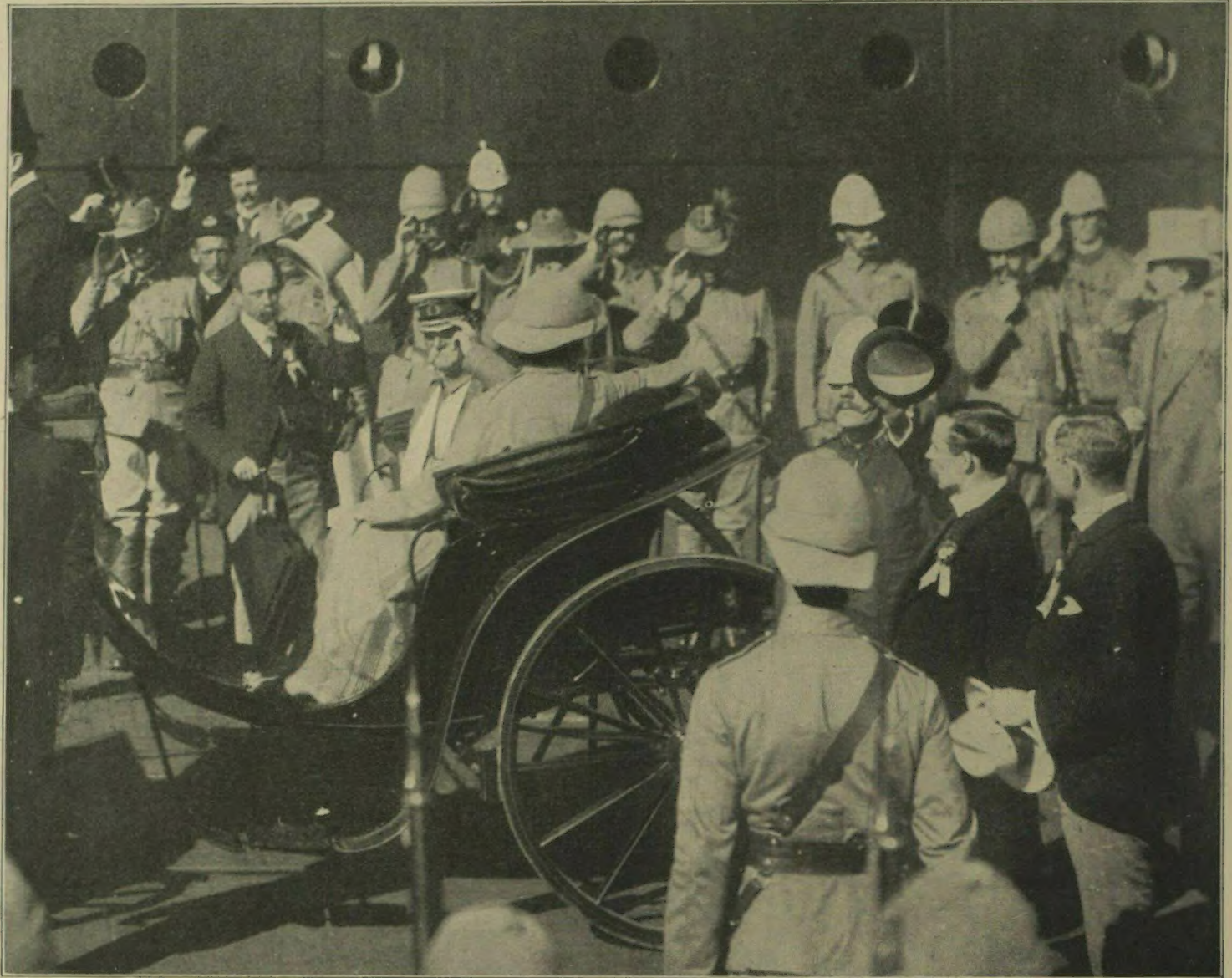


Photo. Peters and Travis, Cape Town.

THE FIELD-MARSHAL'S ARRIVAL AT CAPE TOWN.

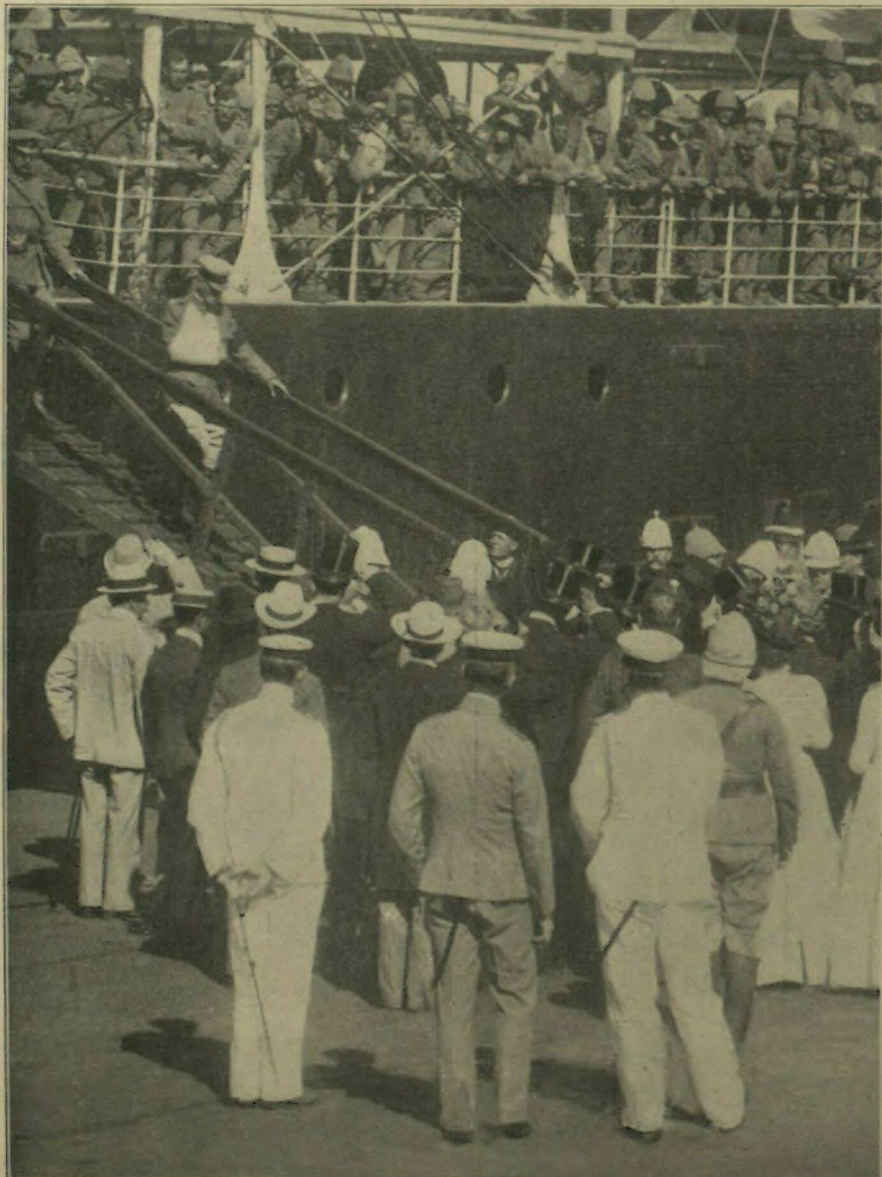


Photo. E. Peters, Cape Town.

THE FIELD-MARSHAL DISEMBARKING AT CAPE TOWN ON HIS ARRIVAL FROM PORT ELIZABETH.

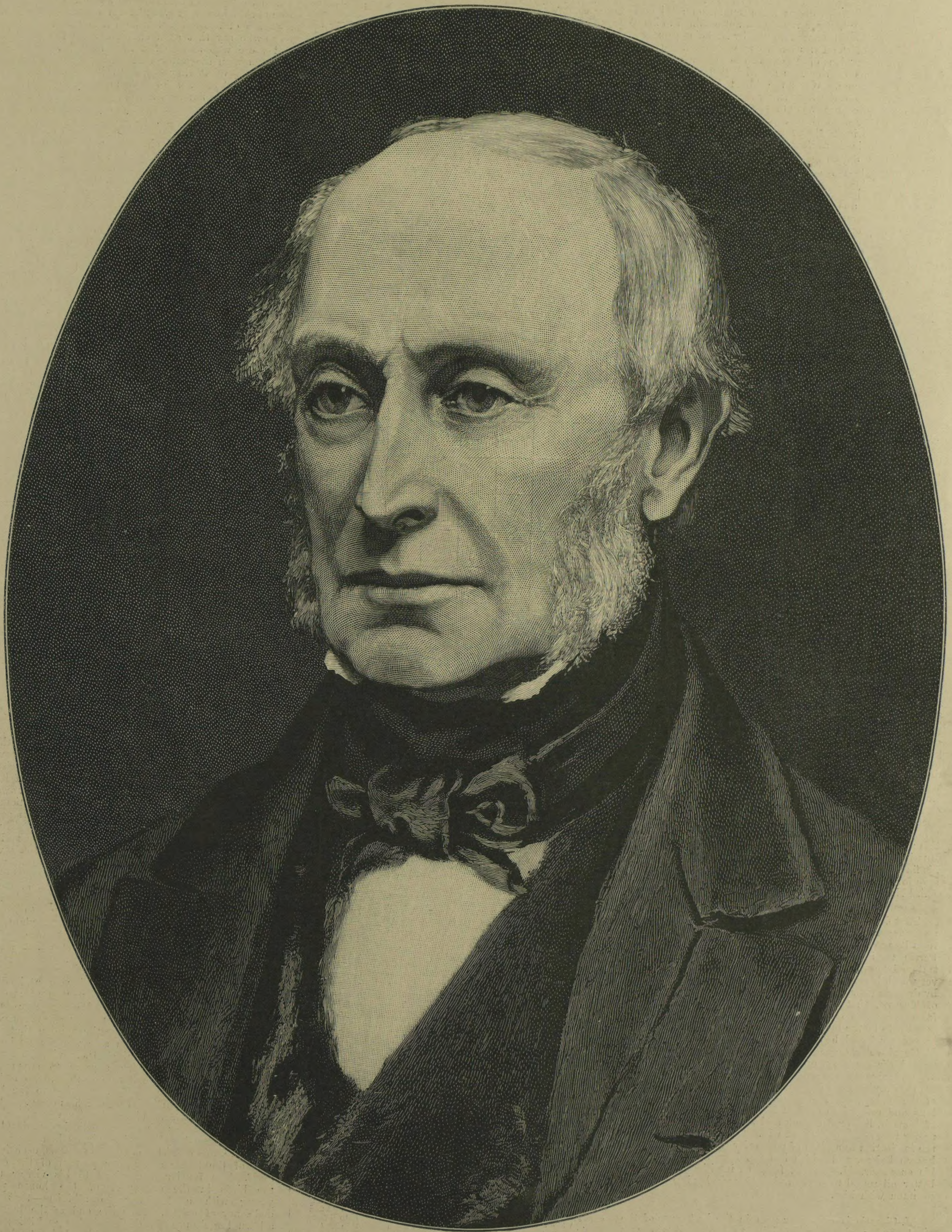
Lord Roberts, with his arm in a sling, is seen descending the gangway.



Lord Roberts.

Photo. E. Peters, Cape Town.

THE FIELD-MARSHAL ON THE HURRICANE-DECK OF THE STEAM-SHIP "CANADA" AT CAPE TOWN.



THE LATE LORD ARMSTRONG, INVENTOR OF THE ARMSTRONG GUN.

Born, November 26, 1810; Died, December 27, 1900.

ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

Montesquieu has said that every country has the Government it deserves. The axiom may be decidedly extended to a nation's dramatic literature and theatrical institutions. Whatever France may deserve in the matter of a Government, she unquestionably deserves the reputation attained by her foremost playhouse, a reputation not confined to her borders. There is a little anecdote told by Nicholas Brazier in his "History of the Paris Theatres" which will convey to the reader a faint idea of the extent of the fame enjoyed by the comedians of the Rue de Richelieu as early as eighty-five years ago. When the Allied Armies entered Paris after Waterloo, the first thing some Russian officers did was to inquire the way to the Comédie Française. Brazier says they went thither post-haste to secure their seats before repairing to their temporary quarters to change their travel-stained uniforms. When the nineteenth century was in its teens Russians, even of the highest classes, were, perhaps, not as particular about the frequency and promptitude of their ablutions as since then they have become, but I have known Englishmen of the 'eighties and 'nineties who, scrupulous though they were with regard to their toilette, displayed nearly as great an anxiety on their arrival in the French capital not to miss this or that special performance at the House of Molière. They did not absolutely rush from the Northern Railway Station to the Palais Royal to secure their places, but they had endeavoured to make sure of them by telegraphing for them from Boulogne or Calais.

The reopening of the Comédie Française is, therefore, an event of artistic importance to numberless educated Englishmen, who, in common with Schopenhauer, think that "a man who does not go to theatre is like a man who dresses without a looking-glass." The institution is, and will continue to be, the rendezvous of cultivated visitors to France, to whom it offered, and bids fair to go on offering, intellectual recreation not always to be found in their own metropolis. Truly, the intellectual recreation was hitherto somewhat marred by bodily discomfort. The Théâtre Français which was destroyed by fire at the beginning of the year 1900 left much to be desired in the way of accommodation. The authorities have made a serious attempt to remedy the all-important defect. The new house will afford both elbow and knee room to its patrons. Means have also been taken for additional facilities of exit in case of danger; beyond that the house has been constructed on the old lines.

I am writing these lines a few hours before the inauguration, but I am sufficiently posted up to be able to speak with authority. In its reconstructed playhouse, Paris will have the theatrical institution it thoroughly deserves, for whatever fault Frenchmen may be able to find with some of their public men in other respects, in that one they have always shown an admirable unanimity. Republicans and Legitimists, Imperialists and Constitutional Monarchists alike, whatever were their divergencies of views and practices in other things, have ever since the First Empire vied with each other in keeping up the prestige of the Comédie Française. Napoleon I. set them the example. Reviewing his share in the consolidation of that famous playhouse and the famous company of actors it held then, one hesitates to pronounce whether the great warrior's concern for both partook of the sublime or the ridiculous. It is easy enough to classify Nero's fiddling while Rome was burning. Less easy is it to grasp the fact of Napoleon drawing up the Decree of Moscow while the Kremlin was on fire. One evening, after he had witnessed a tragedy of Corneille or, perhaps, of Racine—I do not exactly remember—the Emperor averred that if those two poets had lived in his time he would have made them his Ministers. I am convinced that Napoleon would not have done this; but the fact remains that amidst the horrors of that Russian campaign, which was practically the prologue to his final collapse, he indited the constitution by which—save for a few modifications introduced by his nephew, the Third Napoleon, the Comédie Française is still governed.

That document has remained a very stubborn fact, and no manager, except one, has ventured to depart appreciably from its provisions. The exception was the late M. Emile Perrin, the immediate predecessor of the actual Administrator-General, M. Jules Claretie. Perrin, whom I knew very well, began by adopting the tactics of Betsy Prig, and by declaring that there was not such a thing as the Decree of Moscow, that it was a pure invention, or at best a forgery. When confronted at last with the original, he voted it to be the lucubration of a madman, because, as he himself confessed, he could make neither head nor tail of it. M. Henri Welschinger and M. Bernheim, of *Le National*, soon proved the contrary, and gathered around them a couple of hundred "diligent students" of history, who bombarded M. Perrin night and day with the text of the "lucubration of the madman." Nevertheless, Perrin stuck to his own text, and refused to look at that framed for the guidance of himself, his predecessors and successors, and governed pretty well at his own sweet will. Odd to relate, he raised the institution to a pitch of prosperity such as it had never known before, and which has not been surpassed under his successor, M. Claretie, fully as intelligent as, and a better all-round man than, he, though having much in common with him.

M. Claretie is a literary man in the best sense of the word, and a clever playwright to boot. Perrin was inferior to him in both these respects, but he was an able painter, and therefore apt to judge a play from the point of view of the late Sir Augustus Harris, although Perrin, under no circumstances, became oblivious to the great literary traditions of the house at whose fortunes he presided. M. Claretie, though not a painter himself, sucked in art with his mother's milk, and was from the outset of his administration determined to govern upon wholly constitutional principles. He has already had his reward in a continuance of the prosperity inaugurated by Perrin. I sincerely trust that it may continue to attend him.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

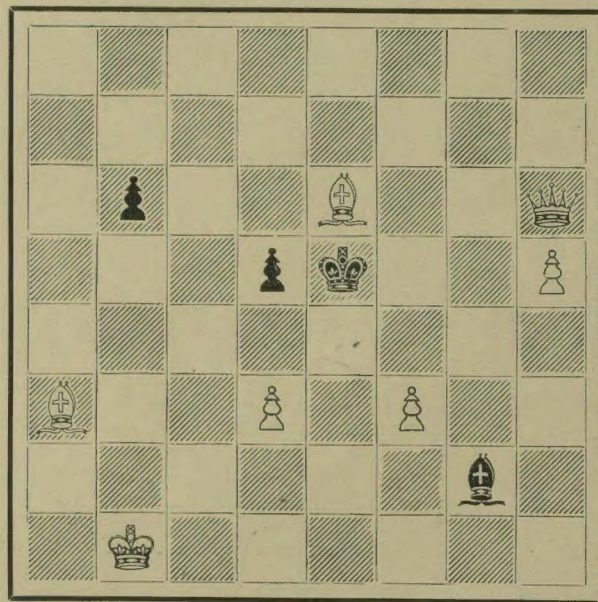
Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor.

S SUMMERS (Mayfield).—If we have deciphered your problem correctly a mate in two is not necessary—1. Q to K 6th mates on the move.
P B TILLET (Baintree).—We have examined both your problems very carefully, but they are not up to our standard.
HERWARD.—We are selecting one of your problems, but Nos. 1 and 2, though pretty, are rather weak for publication.
R NUGENT (Southwold).—Thanks for letter and good wishes. We are pleased to find you again amongst our solvers.
C W (Sunbury) and G STILLINGFLEET JOHNSON.—Thanks for problems and good wishes.
HERBERT A SALWAY.—Thanks for new diagrams, both of which we hope to make use of.
CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2944 received from Fred Long (Santiago, Chili); of No. 2949 from C A M (Penang); of No. 2950 from C A M (Penang) and Banarsi Das (Moradabad); of No. 2952 from E H Van Noorden (ape Town); of No. 2953 from Percy Charles (New York); of No. 2955 from Emile Frau (Lyons), L Penfold, R Nugent (Southwold), J Bailey (Newark), P C Slater (Washington, County Durham), W M Kelly (Worthing), Digby Cotes-Preezy (Deganey), Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), W H Bohn (Worthing), Rev. C R Sowell (St. Austell), and Joseph Orford (Liverpool); of No. 2956 from W d'A Barnard (Uppingham), C M O, S S Summers (Totton), W H Bohn (Worthing), Major Nangle, Clement C Danby, W M Kelly (Worthing), Edward J Sharpe, G T Hughes (Dublin), Henry A Donovan (Listowel), H Le Jeune, J A Mullens (Chertsey), J Bailey (Newark), Hereward, T College Halliburton (Edinburgh), F R Pickering, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), C E Perugini, Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), R Worters (Canterbury), and R Nugent (Southwold).—Several Solutions unavoidably held over.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 2956. By C. DAHL.
WHITE.
1. K to B 6th K takes Kt
2. Q to K 2nd Any move
3. Q takes P. Mate.
If Black play 1. K to Q R 3rd, 2. Kt to R 3rd, if 1. K to B 5th; 2. Q to K 2nd (ch), and if 1. P to B 5th, then 2. Q to Kt 7th; and 3. Kt takes P, mate.

PROBLEM No. 2959.—By P. H. WILLIAMS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN YORKSHIRE.

Game played in Woodhouse Cup Match between Huddersfield and Bradford. (Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. A. Baker, Huddersfield).	BLACK (Mr. J. A. Wool- lard, Bradford).	WHITE (Mr. A. Baker, Huddersfield).	BLACK (Mr. J. A. Wool- lard, Bradford).
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	15. Kt to K 5th	Q takes B
2. P to K 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16. Kt to K 5th	B to B 3rd
3. B to Q 3rd	P to K 3rd	17. Kt takes B	R takes Kt
4. Kt to Q 2nd	P to Q B 4th	18. R to B sq	K R to B sq
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. R to B 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
6. P to K B 4th		20. Q to Kt sq	R takes R
Not very strong. This variation is often called the Stonewall Game, as it aims at a stubborn close defence.		21. B takes R	P to B 4th
7. B P takes P	P takes P	22. R to Q sq	Q to B 2nd
Probably K P takes P is superior, the Knight being kept out of the Queen's side and the White K B P being easily defended by Castling, etc.		23. R to Q 2nd	
8. Kt to R 3rd	B to Q 3rd	B to Kt 3rd, followed by Kt to Q 3rd, was a good defence.	
9. Castles	B to Q 2nd	24. Kt to Q sq	Kt to Kt 3rd
10. P to Q R 3rd	R to Q B sq	25. R to K 2nd	Kt to B 5th
11. Kt to B 2nd	Castles	26. B takes P	B takes R P
		27. P takes B	P takes B
		28. Kt to Kt 2nd	Kt to Q 3rd
		This loses. The pretty mating position was not seen.	
		29. Q takes Q	Q to B 8th (ch)
		30. K to B 2nd	R takes Q (ch)
		31. K to B 3rd	Kt to K 5th (ch)
			R to B 8, mate

CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played in the New York Tournament between Messrs. J. W. SHOWALTER and S. LIPSCHULTZ.

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	23. Kt to K 5th	Kt to Q 4th
2. P to Q B 4th	P to K 3rd	24. Kt takes Kt	Q B takes Kt
3. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	25. Q to B 4th	P to B 4th
4. B to Kt 5th	Q Kt to Q 2nd	26. R takes R	R takes R
The alternative is B to K 2nd. The move here made tempts White to continue		27. Kt to Q 7th	
5. P takes P, P takes P, 6. Kt takes P, which is unsound.		This venture looks good, but is in reality disastrous, as a Pawn must be lost in any case afterwards.	
6. P to K 3rd	B to K 2nd	27. Kt to Q 7th	Q to B 2nd
7. Kt to B 3rd	Castles	28. Q takes Q	R takes Q
8. B to Q 3rd	R to K sq	29. Kt to B 5th	P to Q R 4th
9. B takes P	P takes P	30. P to Q Kt 4th	P takes P
10. Castles	P to Kt 4th	31. P takes P	R to R 2nd
11. B to Q 3rd	P to Kt 2nd	32. B to Q 3rd	B takes Q P
12. Q to K 2nd	P to B 4th	33. B takes Kt P	B to Q B 6th
13. B to Kt sq	Q to Kt 3rd	34. R to Kt sq	B to R 7th
14. K R to Q sq	Q R to B sq	35. R to Q sq	B takes P
Black has all his pieces well arranged, and we arrive at the critical turning-point. White aims at advancing P to K 4th, but that appears to be unsound in view of the reply P takes Q, etc.		36. Kt to R 6th	R to K 2nd
		37. R to Q B sq	B to Kt 2nd
		38. B to B sq	K to B 2nd
		39. P to B 4th	P to Kt 4th
		40. B to B 4th	R to Kt 7th
		41. P to Kt 3rd	
		The objection to P takes P is that B takes P would place White in further difficulties. Strong play characterises Black's game throughout.	
		41. P to Kt 3rd	P takes P
		42. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
		43. Kt to B 7th	B takes Kt
			Black wins.

The programme of the International Chess Congress at Monte Carlo has just been issued. The prize-list is a generous one, ranging from 5000 francs to 500. The number of competitors is limited to twelve, and the tourney commences on Feb. 1. The names of the selected competitors will not be known until Jan. 15.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

One of the most curious, and at the same time most interesting discussions to which the doctrine of evolution has given rise is that on the inheritance of acquired characters. When the progress of biological thought comes to be treated historically, the last ten or fifteen years of the last century will form a notable period for the historian of life science. The battle still rages between those who say that such characters are never inherited, and those who assert that they may be. It is not a question with the latter that all acquired characters are inherited. What they object to is the sweeping assertion of the other side that no feature of this kind can possibly be handed on from parent to offspring. For this assertion, I need hardly say, Weismann and his disciples are responsible.

By an "acquired" character we mean one which is of an accidental character more or less, and which is impressed upon the living being during its lifetime. Thus, to take a common illustration, if a man has his thumb removed by an accident, his thumb-less state is an acquired character. If, on the other hand, he happened to be born without a thumb, or if he came into the world with two thumbs on one or on each hand in place of the normal one, such features we would term "congenital" characters. For their production his parentage, or at least his ancestry, is responsible, and this latter fact draws a clear enough line of demarcation between the other class of features and those of congenital kind. Now, on the view of Weismannism, the congenital features may, and often do, repeat themselves in the history of a family. Nothing is more common than to find deformities of fingers, for example, reappearing in succeeding generations, and so marked may this tendency appear that the production of a six-fingered race of individuals has been essentially illustrated. The inheritance of acquired characters is a different matter. They are not liable to reproduction it is asserted, and this for a certain reason, based, I must add, on the entirely theoretical assumption to which I have already made allusion.

Weismann contends that in a living body we have represented two distinct kinds of living matter. One he calls the "body-plasm," because it is represented by the protoplasm that constitutes the vital substance of the cells whereof the tissues at large are composed. The other he terms the "germ-plasm," because it forms the living matter of the germs from which new beings are developed. A further step in this argument announces the opinion that the one kind of plasm is entirely distinct from the other—that the germ-plasm is entirely independent of the body-substance, and is not affected in any way by conditions which produce definite results in the latter. This is precisely the unwarrantable assumption (I use this term in a biological sense) on which I have described Weismann's views as founded. His argument, thus commenced, goes on to explain that as congenital variations and features arise from conditions playing on and moulding the germ-plasm, they will naturally be transferred or transmitted to the offspring developed therefrom. On the other hand, as the body-plasm takes no part in reproduction, and as acquired characters affect it alone, these latter features will not be reproduced in the young.

Now, when I say this idea of the absolute independence of the two plasms or kinds of living matter in the body is unwarrantable, I do not make this statement without weighing my words. If I ask for proof of Weismann's assertion, I do not find such proof supplied. If I ask for physiological verification, not only is that support wanting, but one discovers certain very plain considerations which appear to me to cause one to hesitate entirely in accepting the whole fabric of the Weismannian doctrine. Thus, is it conceivable that a germ which is part and parcel of the parent body, which arises out of the germ-cell whereof that body in its earliest stages is composed, and which is nourished by the same blood that gives pabulum to the tissues at large, is utterly independent of the frame whereof it is an all-important item? Also, when I find that a begonia plant can be smashed up into fragments, each of which may develop into a new plant, do we find there (and in other cases) that nice separation between what is body and what is germ that Weismann takes as the foundation of his theory?

Recent numbers of the *Lancet* have contained certain experiences, detailed by medical men, that are worthy of consideration by biologists. We are often told that this question is, after all, a matter of evidence, and I agree with the remark, adding the opinion that it would be well if the Weismannian side would attend as carefully to the evidence against their views, as they do in the case of that which appears to support them. The *Lancet* cases are not to be explained on the mere theory of coincidence, and one relating to the breeding of pigeons is particularly worth noting. A well-known North-country pigeon-fancier was visited by the writer of the letter, himself a medical man, deeply interested in pigeon-breeding. The pigeon-house opened on an enclosure, and consisted of certain sections, each including part of the house and also a portion of the enclosure itself. The fancier complained to his visitor that all the birds in the end part of the house produced young with a tendency to albinism—that is, to deficiency of colour. Now the end of the house faced a lawn largely used for drying clothes, and it is suggested here that the impression of the white clothes tended to produce a maternal impression, so to speak, which resulted in the appearance of colourless young. Also, when pouters were penned in the next compartment to turbits or jacobins, the latter birds produced young useless for show purposes, because they showed pouter markings. The experience of the breeder (who had taken a Crystal Palace Cup) excluded the possibility of any intermingling of the races of pigeons; therefore we are left with the idea, and a not unreasonable one, that the impressions made on the pigeons (or, in other words, acquired characters) were transmitted to their young.



1. A Length of Line Three Times Twisted.

2. Straightening the Bent Line.

3. Replacing the Rails.

4. Repairing a Broken Bridge.

THE GUERRILLA WARFARE IN SOUTH AFRICA: REPAIRING RAILWAY LINES CUT BY THE LOERS.

From Photographs by a Correspondent.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE LATE LORD ARMSTRONG.

Sir William Armstrong, the famous engineer and founder of ordnance, died at his residence, Craigside, Rothbury, Northumberland, on Dec. 27. William George Armstrong was born on Nov. 26, 1810, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where his father, Mr. W. Armstrong, was a prominent merchant. Like so many men who have achieved fame, he first turned his attention to law, and, indeed, qualified for his profession, becoming a partner in the firm of Donkin, Stable, and Armstrong. His heart, however, was never in jurisprudence, and at length invention, to which he was already attached, claimed him altogether. The name of Lord Armstrong is most usually suggestive of the greatest stride which this century has seen in the art of gunnery, but his services to engineering were also very considerable, and his system of hydraulic transmission of power has, in many of our greater sea-ports, infinitely reduced the labour of lading ships. Lord Armstrong was a Fellow of the Royal Society. Cambridge made him an LL.D. in 1862, and Oxford a D.C.L. in 1870. He was president of the Civil Engineers' Conference in 1882, and served in a like capacity more than once for the mechanical engineers. At the General Election of 1886 he opposed Mr. John Morley unsuccessfully for the Newcastle constituency, and in the following year he was raised to the peerage. Lord Armstrong married Margaret, daughter of William Ramsay, Bishop Auckland. Lady Armstrong died in 1893. There is no successor to the title.

LORD ROBERTS AT PIETERMARITZBURG.

With the arrival of Lord Roberts himself come also some notes, made by pen and pencil, of his latest sayings and doings before he left South Africa. Of the visit he paid to Pietermaritzburg during the first week of December we give an illustration. The Commander-in-Chief, who had been duly received with addresses read out to the inspiring punctuation of cheers, is seen in the act of leaving the railway-platform to inspect the forces drawn up opposite to the station. With these troops were a body of Indian bearers, whose presence must have made the late Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India feel among old friends. He had the same experience at other points of his journey, and at Durban made special allusion to the natives of India, among whom, as he said in a too modest reminder, he had passed the greater portion of his life. In our illustration Lord Roberts appears with his arm in a sling, the result of his recent fall from his charger.

THE BOERS AS RAILWAY WRECKERS.

All is fair in war, even the wrecking of railroads. Small bodies of Boers, too insignificant in numbers to go out

far away on similar errands of destruction, and punishment has therefore been meted out to the inhabitants within a certain range of the site of the injury. By this means it has been hoped to secure volunteer guards for the rails from the farmsteads that are near enough to the line to be aware of the arrival of bands of fighting Boers—easily recognisable as members of this new order of regiments of the line. When George Stephenson was asked by a Select Committee-man what would happen to a cow on the railroad if one of the proposed steam-engines came along, the inventor candidly

Greater Britain over seas. He served with the Suakim Expedition in 1885 side by side with the Australian contingent sent from Sydney to assist in the relief of Gordon. Major Maude belongs to the family of which the Earl of Montalt is the head, and which has a strong representative upon the stage. He married, seven years ago, a daughter of the late Colonel Thomas Taylor, M.P.

THE LATE DOWAGER LADY CHURCHILL.

One of the last left of the friends and companions of the Queen during the earlier years of her reign has been lost to her by the death of the Dowager Lady Churchill, which took place suddenly at Osborne. On Christmas Eve she was apparently in her usual health; except for a cold; but when her maid went to her room next morning she found her mistress dead. "Her Majesty," said the "Court Circular" the next day, "while sorely grieved by this sudden loss of one for whom she entertained the warmest affection, has not suffered in health from the great shock." Born in 1826, Lady Churchill was the eldest daughter of the second Marquis of Conyngham. When she was twenty-three she married Francis George, second Baron Churchill, by whom she was left a widow in 1886. Her only son is the present Lord Churchill, who, on hearing of his mother's death, at once proceeded to Osborne to make arrangements for the removal of the body to Finstock, Oxfordshire, for burial. The royal yacht *Alberta* conveyed to Southampton the coffin, which was laden with wreaths, one of them, of white flowers, composed by the Queen's own hand. Lady Churchill was a member of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert.

THE LATE LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD.

Lord William Beresford, who died on Dec. 27, at his Surrey residence, Deepdene, Dorking, was best known as the dashing soldier who added to the winning of his Victoria Cross a spice of characteristic Irish humour. During the Zulu War, while a reconnoitring party was retiring across the White Umvoluti River, Lord William Beresford gallantly assisted Sergeant Fitzmaurice. "The deed," said the late Archibald Forbes, "was the bravest I ever saw. The wounded man at first refused to mount, but the quaint, resourceful humour of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis. He turned on the soldier, and with clenched fists announced that he would punch his head if he did not assist him in saving his own life. The argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, Beresford partly lifted, partly hustled Fitzmaurice into the saddle, then scrambled up himself and set the chestnut agoing. Another moment's delay and both must have been assailed." Colonel Lord William de la Poer Beresford, V.C., was the third son of the Rev. John de la Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, and Christiana, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Powell Leslie, M.P. He was born on July 20, 1847, was educated



Lord Roberts (with his arm in a sling).

Photo, W. H. Bailey, Pietermaritzburg.

LORD ROBERTS' VISIT TO PIETERMARITZBURG ON DECEMBER 4: THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF LEAVING THE PLATFORM TO INSPECT THE TROOPS AND INDIAN BEARERS, DRAWN UP OPPOSITE THE STATION.

replied that it would be awkward for the cow. The position of things is a little changed when a few yards of rails are suddenly demolished. The interval is decidedly awkward for the engine.

OUR PORTRAITS.

THE LATE M. JULES RIVIÈRE.

Nearly fifty wreaths from well-known musicians covered the coffin of M. Jules Rivière as it was lowered to the grave in the little churchyard of Llandrillo, near Colwyn Bay. Born in Paris in 1819, he was eleven years of age when the Revolution of 1830 broke out. He could remember the horrors of the cholera visitation two years later, also his mother's taking him to see the last punishment by pillory in Paris. Service as a conscript in the Imperial Army did not diminish the zeal for music which had been strengthened by his early experiences as a

Victoria Cross a spice of characteristic Irish humour. During the Zulu War, while a reconnoitring party was retiring across the White Umvoluti River, Lord William Beresford gallantly assisted Sergeant Fitzmaurice. "The deed," said the late Archibald Forbes, "was the bravest I ever saw. The wounded man at first refused to mount, but the quaint, resourceful humour of his race did not fail Beresford in this crisis. He turned on the soldier, and with clenched fists announced that he would punch his head if he did not assist him in saving his own life. The argument prevailed. Still facing his foes with his revolver, Beresford partly lifted, partly hustled Fitzmaurice into the saddle, then scrambled up himself and set the chestnut agoing. Another moment's delay and both must have been assailed." Colonel Lord William de la Poer Beresford, V.C., was the third son of the Rev. John de la Poer Beresford, fourth Marquis of Waterford, and Christiana, daughter of the late Mr. Charles Powell Leslie, M.P. He was born on July 20, 1847, was educated



Photo, Manders, Llandrillo.

THE LATE M. JULES RIVIÈRE.
Composer and Conductor.



Photo, Lombardi.

MAJOR F. S. MAUDE.
Military Secretary to the Canadian Governor-General.



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE DOWAGER LADY CHURCHILL,
The Queen's intimate friend.



Photo, Russell.

THE LATE LORD WILLIAM BERESFORD, V.C.,
Formerly Colonel 9th Lancers.

into action, may yet hamper and retard the progress of our forces by attacks made on the only real "line of communication"—the railway line. Extending through a vast territory, the rails are difficult to guard. The agile enemy easily gives the slip to the patrolling force and gets to work with a will. A dozen men choosing a slight embankment as their field of operations quickly undermine a row of sleepers, lift them into air, line and all, and twist the metal bars out of all rectitude. Ten minutes or a quarter of an hour will do the mischief that occupies a day in the undoing. Sometimes where a little bridge is destroyed, the demolition is easier still, and the reconstruction immensely more difficult. The exasperation of troops, who suddenly find that their lives are in jeopardy and their means of transit taken temporarily away, may easily be imagined. The actual offenders are by this time already

choir-boy. In 1857 he promoted in Paris a great concert, which the Emperor and Empress attended, and immediately afterwards came to London, subsequently succeeding Jullien as *chef d'orchestre* at Covent Garden. After an interval, occupied with musical directorships at Cremorne, at the Adelphi, and at the Alhambra, he returned in 1871 to Covent Garden, where his Promenade Concerts met with great success. In 1887 he went to Wales, where, last year, he accepted the directorship of the Colwyn Bay Pavilion Concerts, at the first of which Madame Patti sang.

MAJOR F. S. MAUDE.

Major Frederick Stanley Maude, of the Coldstream Guards, who now takes up his duties as Military Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada, is thirty-six years of age, and has had several associations in the past with the

at Eton, and entered the Army as a cornet in 1867. He served for six years in India as A.D.C. to Lord Lytton, the Viceroy, and during that time saw service with the Jowaki Afridi Expedition, where he won his first medal and clasp. He served, as has already been indicated, in the Zulu War of 1879, being mentioned in despatches for the part he bore in the engagement at Ulundi. He was military secretary in India to no less than three Viceroys, and retired in 1894. He married Lily, Duchess of Marlborough, second daughter of the late Commodore Price, of the United States navy. Lord William Beresford was also a well-known racing man, owning many famous horses and winning many notable races. In 1899 his Sibola gained the Thousand Guineas easily. His Knight of the Thistle also won the Great Jubilee Stakes at Kempton Park.

LADIES' PAGE.

Mother Shipton prophesied that the Twentieth Century (on whose threshold I now salute my dear readers) would be the Century of Women. I fear that there is no doubt that the "prophetess" was not a veritable witch of the seventeenth century, but that her so-called prophecy is a comparatively modern imposition. But even if so, the prophet was ingenious, for he was beforehand with many an idea that has since been adopted. It will not be easy, however, for the coming century to outdo the past one in the advance of the position, the opportunities, the freedom and the mental and physical growth of women. The average length of life, even, shows as marked an advance



SKATING COSTUME, TRIMMED WITH CHINCHILLA.

for us as the obvious improvement in stature and general strength; for though both sexes are now longer-lived than they were a century ago, the females have added an average increase of two years more than the average increased longevity of the males. The occupations open to girls have been immensely widened; nursing, elementary school-teaching, the stage, literature, commerce in its lower branches, and all the avenues of trade offer employment to the energies of women now; whereas in the days when Charlotte Brontë wrote in "Shirley" her memorable laments on the fate of single women, there was hardly any business that a girl could take up by which to earn an independent livelihood, except the governing in private families that Caroline Helstone desired to turn to in her restlessness, and needlework—both being miserably paid—or domestic service. In fact, the first census taken, early in the century, enumerated no other wage-earning openings for women save teaching and domestic service.

Higher education for women was at the beginning of the nineteenth century non-existent. There have always been exceptions among women, who have contrived to secure such education by personal effort. Harriet Martineau studied philosophy from books, with her brother James's aid and sympathy; Mrs. Somerville pondered over mathematical problems by the light of a single candle when she should have been asleep, till her father proposed to "get a straight waistcoat for Peg"; while Elizabeth Barrett (Mrs. Browning) and Anna Swanwick at first "picked up" their Greek from friendly instructors. But for the average girl who cannot learn without regular teaching, parental encouragement, and all conveniences and appliances for study, there was, when the nineteenth century opened, no possibility of higher instruction. There were no women then allowed to work in the public service, whether as paid clerks or as unpaid members of public bodies—of the latter, there are at least a thousand to-day on school and guardian boards. Married women could not own any property, and therefore could not carry on any business on ordinary commercial terms. Frequent fainting from timidity and ill-health were apparently, judging by the old novels, considered feminine attributes; middle-aged women were expected to be invalidised—and middle-age began soon after thirty then; tennis, cycling, golf, and any other real exercise were interdicted to "females" at all

ages. Even riding must have been spoiled to them by habits trailing to the horses' hocks, and by broad-brimmed, long-feathered hats with streaming veils as long as those worn now at the drawing-rooms. Walking in thin-soled shoes and low-necked gowns was poor exercise, and was further checked by the notion that a young lady must by no means walk out even in the country, far less in town, without an escort or a chaperon. The differences in all these matters are great changes to have occurred in a century.

It has always seemed to me that the real root of the alteration is economic—that is to say, is the changed conditions brought about by the discoveries of the century. Machinery and steam have made a different ideal from that of earlier days indispensable for the average woman. I am not sure that it is altogether for good—far from it; like most other changes, there are some undesirable elements in the midst of some advantages. But the changes were inevitable, since the essential, the unconquerable fact is that steam (enabling so many articles that once were the domestic manufacture of the sheltered and suppressed women in individual homes to be made so much more economically and better on a large scale in factories, and thence distributed to the homes of the consumers readily and cheaply) has taken away so much of the older work of women that they must perforce follow the work out into the world. There is less possibility of useful and economically profitable employment for girls at home—more, conversely, out of doors—and the increased strength and freedom and opportunity of the women of to-day is the necessary consequence following from these changed conditions. No doubt this cause has not yet finished producing effects. But this nineteenth century has really brought about the change; it has been the age of steam, and therefore of the replacement of home by factory industries; and I do not think that the new century can possibly produce changes so great and marked as those already thus accomplished. Middle-class parents now realise that their girls must largely go out to earn for themselves; that in order to do so they must be educated as well as possible, must be encouraged to develop as much physical and moral strength as possible, must be left more free and trusted alone more completely than under older conditions of home production and duty—and all the rest follows necessarily, with some benefits and some drawbacks.

But that, taking all things into the account, the balance is in favour of the present conditions, I feel no doubt, and I gladly reinforce this view by the following words from the "Recollections" of Mr. Brodrick, Warden of Merton College: "One of the changes, for good or for evil, is the much greater freedom claimed by and allowed to women, especially to young women. I am not one of those who take a censorious view of this inevitable change in manners. . . . I welcome the discovery that girls, no less than boys, are gifted with muscular powers, to be developed by exercise with benefit to their health, and the remarkable increase of strength and stature among young ladies, which has been the fruit of this discovery. I regard with pleasure the assimilation of studies and tastes which has corrected the flimsiness of female education and encouraged boys to cultivate 'accomplishments' without being ashamed of it, and which has thus enriched the stock of common ideas between men and women. I like to see young women manly in the best sense, without being masculine, and young men as gentle and self-restrained as girls without becoming effeminate; and I am satisfied that happier marriages will result from a relaxation of the old code of chaperonage."

"Women workers in far-off lonely stations deeply interest me," writes to me one of the most kind-hearted of living women: "there is a brave woman doctor in the Faröe Islands, and I enclose you a paper from the Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses that will give you some particulars about the good nurse in Achill Island. In the one year before this nurse went to Achill, there were twenty-four deaths in childbed—since she has been there scarcely any such accidents have occurred. On reading of her work, I sent her on a box of Christmas gifts and such dainty foods as could be sent so far. Such loving thanks have come back for my small deed—truly, the cost was but trifling, and my good servants bought in and packed—but she says the people are all desperately poor there; and is it not sad that her services should be in danger of being lost?" The paper enclosed is an appeal, signed by Lady Cadogan, Lord Meath, and others of the Queen's Jubilee Nurses' Committee, for contributions to be sent to the Institute, St. Katharine's, Regent's Park, London, to raise an annual £120 for the expenses of the nurse's remaining in Achill. She was sent there by the Congested Districts Board, which can no longer maintain her; while the island is so exceedingly poor that it cannot possibly meet the regulations of the Queen's Jubilee Nurses' Institute that a portion of the cost of each nurse must be paid by the locality where she is stationed. The sum is small, and should be easily obtained.

Skating has been conspicuous for its absence for several winters past from the amusement of the ordinary girl: scarcely has she got the necessary dress and skates ready when the brief frost has broken up. But one never knows what this beautiful climate will do; and in town there is always the skating on the artificial ice-rinks. The accompanying sketches of attractive skating-gowns will be seen with interest, as offering hints also for excellent and stylish tailor-dresses. I like that bolero of velvet strapped with lines of cloth to match the underdress, and edged with chinchilla; the skirt is trimmed in harmony, and the toque of pheasant's feathers brightens the whole effect. The other dress is in cloth trimmed with sable, and has a smart little vest of a lighter shade of cloth trimmed with little gold buttons in threes.

Here are a few good gowns that I have seen lately at dances. A vermilion tulle was draped round the figure as if it had been merely folded to form the bodice; it was provided with nothing but a string of diamonds by way of one shoulder-strap, and a chain of large black poppies with diamond dewdrops for the other shoulder; a black poppy

fell down on each arm by way of sleeve, with an interval of white arm left visible between this and the shoulder-straps. The skirt was a combination of the scarlet tulle and panels of red and gold brocade, with a trail of black poppies down the left side; and the waist was girded with a gold tissue swathed belt, having a deep diamond buckle behind. A canary-yellow dress was equally striking—both were worn by gay young married women. This was in Empire shape, the material Roman satin, the belt under the bust jewelled with topazes in many shades; above the belt was a very tiny bodice of old lace yellowed with age, and long sash-ends of the same dainty fabric fell down the left side from the bust nearly to the feet; a finishing touch of black velvet, binding the train and edging the décolletage and forming shoulder-straps was added, giving quite remarkable *chic*. A more matronly dress, but still young and smart, was in black *crêpe-de-Chine*, with a vest and front panel of Luxeuil lace, in which gold cord was freely worked; this gown had elbow-sleeves finished with a puffing of gold tissue, and a slight drapery round the shoulders was of the same bright material. A turquoise satin dress with deep white lace flounce was finished by black chenille cord laid round in a wavy line to head the lace; the bodice was pouched over a narrow black belt, and lace was laid flatly as braces on the bodice, edged in similar fashion with black, the blue *crêpe-de-Chine* being almost the whole of the confection, toned down, however, by the touches of black. A pretty, girlish gown was in white faille brightened with strips down the sides of the skirt of lace threaded through with crimson velvet; similar bands went up each side of the bodice, and also formed strappings over a fully pleated vest of white chiffon, of which airy fabric puffings were laid over the shoulders as sleevelets. Much ornament is worn in the hair with such gowns; clusters of rosebuds with a few open blossoms are most popular, and the new flowers in gauze are best liked; sometimes these are made in gold gauze, sometimes in natural colours. Chiffon and tulle twists are placed round the coils of the hair when an *aigrette* is worn, whether it be one of diamonds or of feathers.

Parents who wisely include the Crystal Palace in the list of places that must be visited by the children



SKATING DRESS IN CLOTH AND SABLE.

during the season's holidays will find there this year a capital, though small, circus, full of fun and free from vulgarity—though the incident of chasing a Boer through the audience might be omitted—the associations are surely too sad for this to make fun. M. Pearson's juggling on horseback, balls being caught and many tricks performed faultlessly while the horse runs at full speed, is very clever; clown "Felix" has some delightful trained pussies; a huge Indian elephant and a horse do tricks together in the most friendly fashion; and there are all the usual riding and trapeze performances of a good circus. There are numerous other diversions at the Palace for all day long. The roller-skating rinks are open for all comers at a small fee, and this exercise is immensely popular, especially with boys and young ladies, who flit about with obvious enjoyment. FILOMENA.

ECCLESIASTICAL
NOTES.

During the past fortnight prayers have been offered in many London churches for the recovery of the Bishop, whose illness assumed a graver phase in Christmas week. Londoners scarcely realised until their brilliant and indefatigable Bishop was laid aside by sickness, how warm a place he had won in their regard and affection. Very great sympathy is felt both for Dr. Creighton and his family.

Dean Fremantle has returned from America in excellent health and spirits. He was delighted with the hospitality shown him in Boston, and with the cordial reception given to his lectures. He preached in Trinity Church, the scene of the labours of Bishop Phillips Brooks, and also delivered the University sermon at Harvard. Many of the leading Boston citizens attended his lectures.

Canon Ainger has left town for Clifton, and will be the Canon in residence at Bristol Cathedral during the first three months of 1901.

One of the most interesting events of Christmas week was Dean Bradley's sermon to children on Holy Innocents' Day. This is usually the most crowded of the Abbey Christmas services. After the sermon, to which grown-up people as well as children listen with delight, there are two or more carols, including, as a rule, "The First Nowell" and "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." No more exquisite music is heard in London during any festival season.

There is one respect in which Nonconformist ministers might take a lesson from their Anglican neighbours. In many parish churches in London it is the custom for the clergyman to send either a Christmas-card or an illuminated motto-text to every one of his members. I have myself



THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

The Military Governor of Orange River Colony, Major-General George Pretymann, C.B., is here photographed at Bloemfontein in the midst of his staff, two members of which are civilians, one a legal and the other a financial adviser. General Pretymann, who is fifty-six years of age, was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts during the Afghan War, marched with him from Kabul to Kandahar, was his Military Secretary in Madras, and the Commandant of his Headquarters in South Africa. The names reading from left to right are—Top row: Mr. Tancred (Legal Adviser), Mr. Hole, Major Lorimer, Captain Pearce, Lord Alexander Thynne, and A. Brown (Financial Adviser). Bottom row: Major Holland Pryor, General Pretymann (Military Governor), Captain Hitchcock, and Lord Acheson. Two of the portraits are unaccounted for.

both seen and received such cards in recent years, and have had opportunities of observing the pleasure given by them. Why should not the simple and inexpensive courtesy be universal in our great city, where so many lonely people have no other tie except that to their church or chapel?

The new parish church of St. James's, Muswell Hill, is rapidly advancing towards completion, and will undoubtedly be one of the finest of the many new churches

in North London. It will hold about a thousand people. The Vicar, the Rev. J. S. Whichelow, hopes that the first services may be held at the end of March, though the entire structure will hardly be finished, within and without, for nearly two years. The ornamental portions are of Bath free-stone, and are bought ready to fit in their places. The erection of this handsome church will cost at least £13,000.

Bishop Ryle expects to be at work in the diocese of Exeter at the beginning of February. His consecration by the Archbishop of Canterbury takes place on St. Paul's Day (Jan. 25), and his enthronement will follow almost immediately.

The Rev. J. R. Illingworth will conduct special services for schoolmasters at New College, Oxford, before the close of the Christmas holidays. It is much to be regretted that Mr. Illingworth is so rarely heard in London, for he is one of the ablest and most scholarly preachers in the Church of England.—V.

Mr. Langman, who has just returned from South Africa, accompanied by his son and the staff of the hospital bearing his name, presented the whole equipment to the Government before he left, after having maintained the hospital for nine months at Bloemfontein and Pretoria. Established at Bloemfontein shortly after Lord Roberts' occupation, the hospital treated a great number of the worst cases of enteric. At Pretoria it was on the Komati Poort line, and there received a very large proportion of the wounded. Lieutenant A. L. Langman, who has acted as secretary and treasurer throughout, was in military charge at Pretoria with a staff of about one hundred. The total number of cases treated was over twelve hundred. Dr. Conan Doyle, it will be remembered, rendered good service on the staff.

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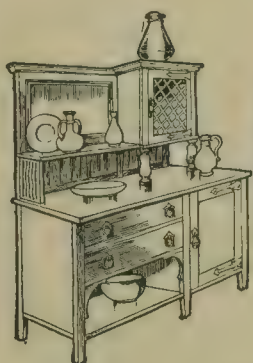
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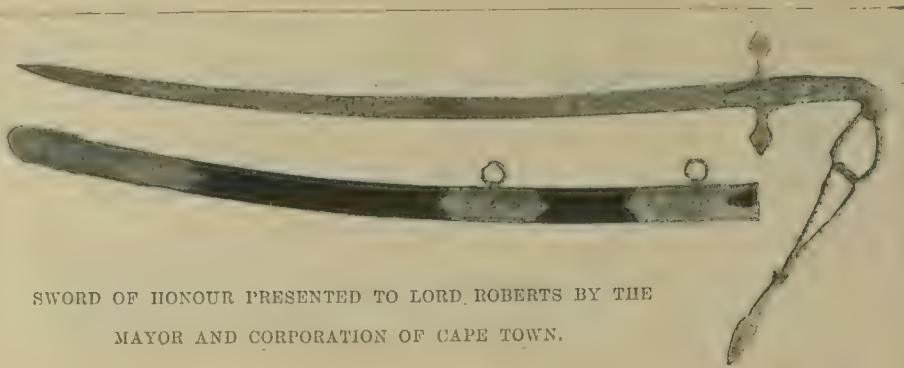
The dead year of 1900 did not treat very well lovers of music—in England, at any rate. The war was probably indirectly the cause. Financial depression and the heavy demands on the purse of pleasure for patriotic causes undoubtedly accounted for the dearth of concerts, excepting only those mammoth patriotic ones, where charity of intention covered a multitude of sins of composition and of execution. Still, there are one or two debts of gratitude to be paid. The opera season was a very brilliant one; the orchestra better than before (though the baton was not always happily wielded); the chorus less ragged and more spirited; while the opera-syndicate had many stars of high excellence, the one of greatest magnitude after Madame Melba being Fräulein Ternina. The excellent performances of the new opera by Puccini, "La Tosca," gave a distinctive note to the season. Mr. Henry Wood and his practically flawless orchestra have lifted English orchestral societies and, above all, English conductors into the foremost rank of European music. Under Mr. Wood's conductorship, the long season of Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall has proved that English people can perform brilliantly, can bring forward programmes of scholarly reputations; and the patient, arrested crowds in the arena of the promenade, who gave the lie to the name of the concerts by standing motionless through long symphonies of Beethoven and of Tschaiowsky, must lift for ever from us the charge of being an unmusical nation, who care only for the tuneful and popular melodies of the street or comic opera. The St. James's Hall Saturday Popular Concerts have kept their old standard of excellence, if they have not advanced it. Of foreign performers who have come across

the Channel, the two whose names come immediately to our grateful memories are those of M. Ysaye, the Belgian violinist and conductor, and M. Busoni, the pianist of faultless technique and soul of inspiration. Another very fine pianist who has been heard only once in public, but who has won deservedly a high reputation among the patrons of art in their private music-rooms, is M. Knutzen, a Danish pianist of exquisite performance.

Liszt; Schubert, the creator of modern song—has in its *fin-de-siècle* lethargy of art, that has been overpowered, seemingly, and stifled by its scientific activity, a barren record, where composers such as Mascagni, Puccini, and Perosi stand out in isolated prominence.

Mrs. Kendal on Saturday last gave a recital at the St. James's Hall to children "old and young." Her most popular selection was "Little Pictures of School Life," with illustrative music by Miss Maude Valerie White, who accompanied her. The "Pictures" concluded with Mr. Henry Bird's choir of boys, whose treble voices were beautiful, singing with excellent pronunciation of words an "Evening Hymn." Mrs. Kendal recited also three indifferently clever humorous poems, and repeated her recent success at the St. James's Hall Ballad Concerts of "The Victoria Cross"; Miss Esther Palliser sang delightfully some quaint songs of Mrs. Gaynor, "My dear Jerushy" being the most distinctive; and Mr. Plunket Greene sang as only he can sing—which, be it understood, is beyond reproach—the Irish songs "Eva Toole" and "The Kilkenny Cats," arranged by Mr. C. V. Stanford.

The Mohawk and Moore and Burgess Minstrels, who recently amalgamated, gave their first united Christmas entertainment on Dec. 22, repeated twice daily during the holidays. The company is very good, the performance bright, amusing, and refined. One of the old Mohawks, Mr. Harry Hunter, is the chairman, and has especially written all the songs for the first part of the entertainment. In the second part is a harp solo by Mr. John Francis, a good patriotic song, "Dear Old Bobs," sung by Mr. Fred Lyne, and "Tears are Blessings," sung by Mr. Robert Dredge. The programme finishes with a dramatic sketch, called "The Willow-Pattern Plate." M. I. II.



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Still the year has died without great regret. The century that began with the development of Beethoven's giant symphonies, that has given us Wagner, the master of the music-drama; Tschaiowsky, the brilliant representative of the Russian school; Spohr, Schumann, Berlioz, Chopin, who gave the piano its emotional individuality;

all the songs for the first part of the entertainment. In the second part is a harp solo by Mr. John Francis, a good patriotic song, "Dear Old Bobs," sung by Mr. Fred Lyne, and "Tears are Blessings," sung by Mr. Robert Dredge. The programme finishes with a dramatic sketch, called "The Willow-Pattern Plate." M. I. II.

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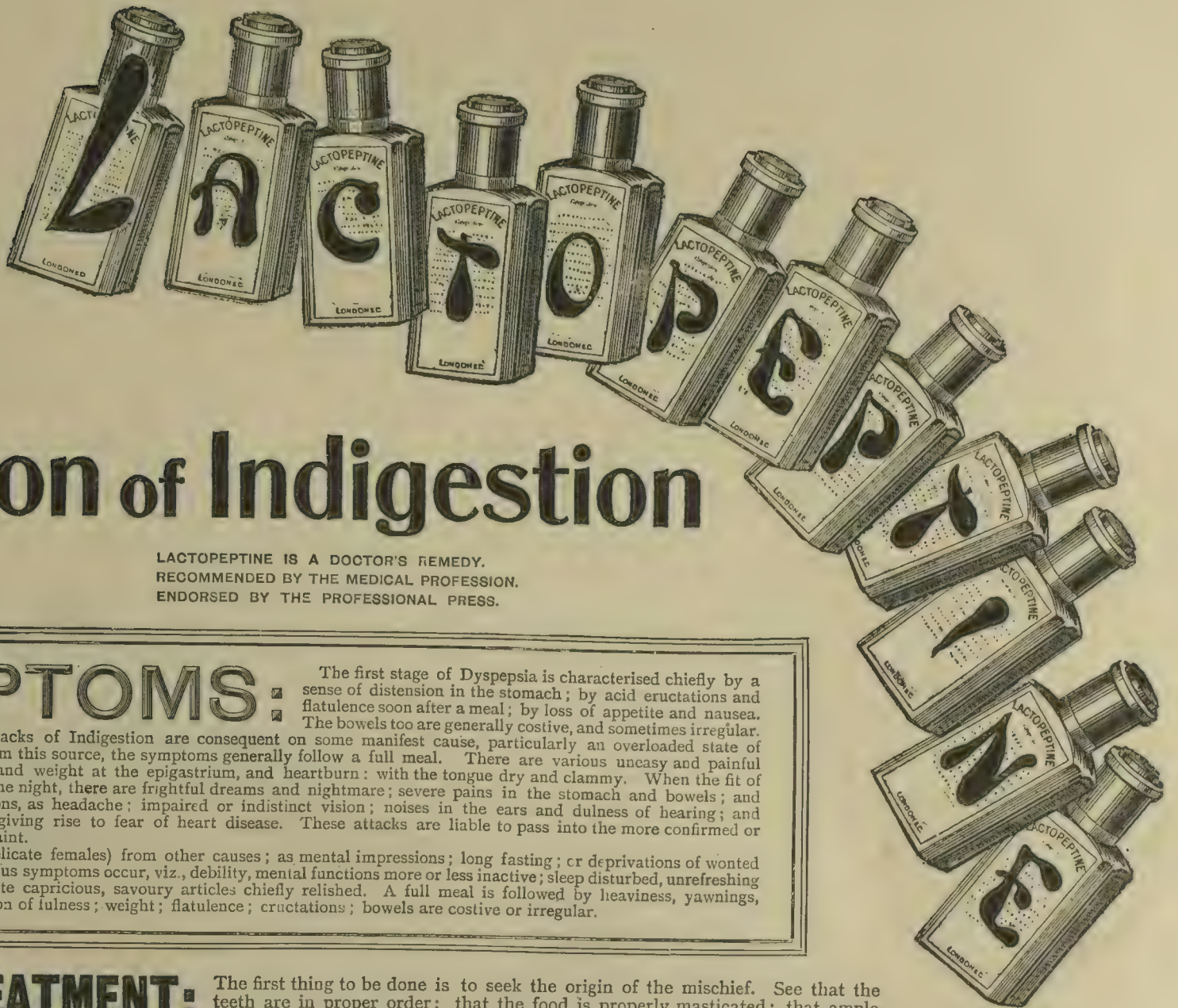
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It may proceed (in delicate females) from other causes; as mental impressions; long fasting; or deprivations of wonted stimuli, in which cases various symptoms occur, viz., debility, mental functions more or less inactive; sleep disturbed, unrefreshing heavy or prolonged; appetite capricious, savoury articles chiefly relished. A full meal is followed by heaviness, yawnings, disposition to sleep, sensation of fulness; weight; flatulence; cructations; bowels are costive or irregular.

TREATMENT:

The first thing to be done is to seek the origin of the mischief. See that the teeth are in proper order; that the food is properly masticated; that ample time is allowed for eating; and regular hours for meals. The food should be wholesome and digestible. But the treatment of Indigestion has undergone a revolution during the past twenty years. Formerly the cure of this disease was commonly sought in the free use of purgatives, under the mistaken idea that by giving the system a thorough cleansing, the root of the evil was certain to be reached. This idea has been abandoned. A great step towards a more rational course of treatment of Indigestion was obtained in the introduction of Lactopeptine. Lactopeptine is known among the general public as a "doctor's remedy" for the reason that it is universally prescribed by medical men. Lactopeptine will bring about the digestion of food in a manner perfectly identical with that obtained under the influence of the natural gastric juice.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 10, 1898) of Mr. John Kekwick, of Cairnforth, Rotherham, Yorkshire, who died on Nov. 10, was proved on Dec. 18 by Frederick Lee Harrop, the Rev. Hargreaves Heap, and Thomas Henry May, the executors, the value of the estate being £218,863. The testator gives £2000 each to Edith May, the Rev. Henry Clark May, Thomas Henry May, and his nephews, George Charles Hoyte and William May Hoyte; £500 each to Mrs. Jane Worstell and George Bolton; £100 to Mrs. Constance Dupré; £200 each to his executors and to Mrs. Rose Trollope, widow of Anthony Trollope; an annuity of £600 to Mrs. Anna Maria Smith; an annuity of £100 to Mrs. Mary Ann Potter; an annuity of £60 to Rose Drummond, and small legacies to friends; he also gives £1000 to the Rotherham Hospital and Dispensary; £500 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the United Kingdom Beneficent Society; and £100 each to the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Doncaster, the North of England Manufactory for the Blind (Sheffield) and the Royal Albert Asylum for Idiots and Imbeciles (Lancaster). The residue of his property he leaves to his daughter Helen Beatrice.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of the County of Edinburgh, of the disposition and settlement (dated April 9, 1897) of Sir John Cowan, Bart., J.P., D.L., of Beeslack, Midlothian, who died on Oct. 26, granted to Mrs. Elizabeth Hall Sanford and Mrs. Joan Elizabeth Baillie Topham, the daughters, the executrices nominate, was revealed in London on Dec. 18, the value

of the personal estate in England and Scotland being £118,252.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1891), with a codicil (dated Aug. 15, 1896), of General Richard William Penn, third Earl Howe, C.B., G.C.V.O., of Penn House, Amersham, Gopsall, Atherstone, Leicestershire; and Curzon House, Mayfair, who died on Sept. 23, was proved on Dec. 19 by Richard George Penn, fourth Earl Howe, the son, Sir Robert Nigel Fitzhardinge Kingscote, K.C.B., the brother-in-law, and Walter Trower, the executors, the value of the estate being £97,839. He bequeathed £4000, his horses and carriages, wines and stores, and part of his furniture to his wife, Isabella Katherine Countess Howe; £200 to his brother the Hon. Henry Dugdale Curzon; £300 each to his executors; £100 each to John Burnett and J. S. Widdowson; and legacies to servants. Lord Howe confirms certain deeds under which jointures of £2500 and £1500 are payable to his wife, and a sum of £20,000 is to be raised for his younger children, and he appoints £5000 part thereof to his son the Hon. Frederick Graham Curzon, the remaining £15,000 having been appointed to his daughters the Ladies Evelyn Alice and Edith Cecilia. All his real estate is to be held upon like trusts as those of the settled family property. The residue of his personal property he leaves to his eldest son.

The will (dated Oct. 21, 1871) of Mr. James Waddell, of Shenley House, Bletchley, and Stonefield, Lanark, N.B., who died on Aug. 29, has just been proved by Mrs. Ellen Grace Martha Comfort Waddell, the widow and Richard

Dart, the executors; the value of the estate being £77,154. The testator bequeaths £100, an annuity of £250, and the use of his furniture and household effects to his wife. The residue of his property he leaves between his children, except his eldest child, who shall succeed to the Stonefield estate.

The will (dated Sept. 28, 1893) of Mr. George Cutcliffe, of Coombe House, Witheridge, Devon, who died on Nov. 7, was proved on Dec. 7 by George Cutcliffe and John Cutcliffe, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate being £67,310. The testator gives £500 and his furniture and household effects, carriages, and horses, to his wife, Mrs. Mary Rack Cutcliffe; and there are gifts to his brother and his friend Benjamin Newbutt. The residue of his property is to be held, upon trust, for his wife, for life or widowhood, and then for his children in equal shares. Should Mrs. Cutcliffe again marry, the income of one third of his residuary estate is to be paid to her.

The will (dated July 23, 1895) of Mr. Stamford Hutton, of Putney Park, who died on Nov. 3, was proved on Dec. 21 by Crompton Hutton, the brother, and Miss Ann Strutt Hutton, the sister, the executors, the value of the estate being £59,484. The testator bequeaths £500 to his sister Emma, Lady Lingen; and £200 each to his cousins Thomas Maxwell Hutton and Lucius Octavius Hutton. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his sisters Katharine Hutton, Louisa Hutton, and Ann Strutt Hutton, and the survivor of them, and, subject thereto, for his nephews and nieces Stamford, Caroline Sophia, Harriet,

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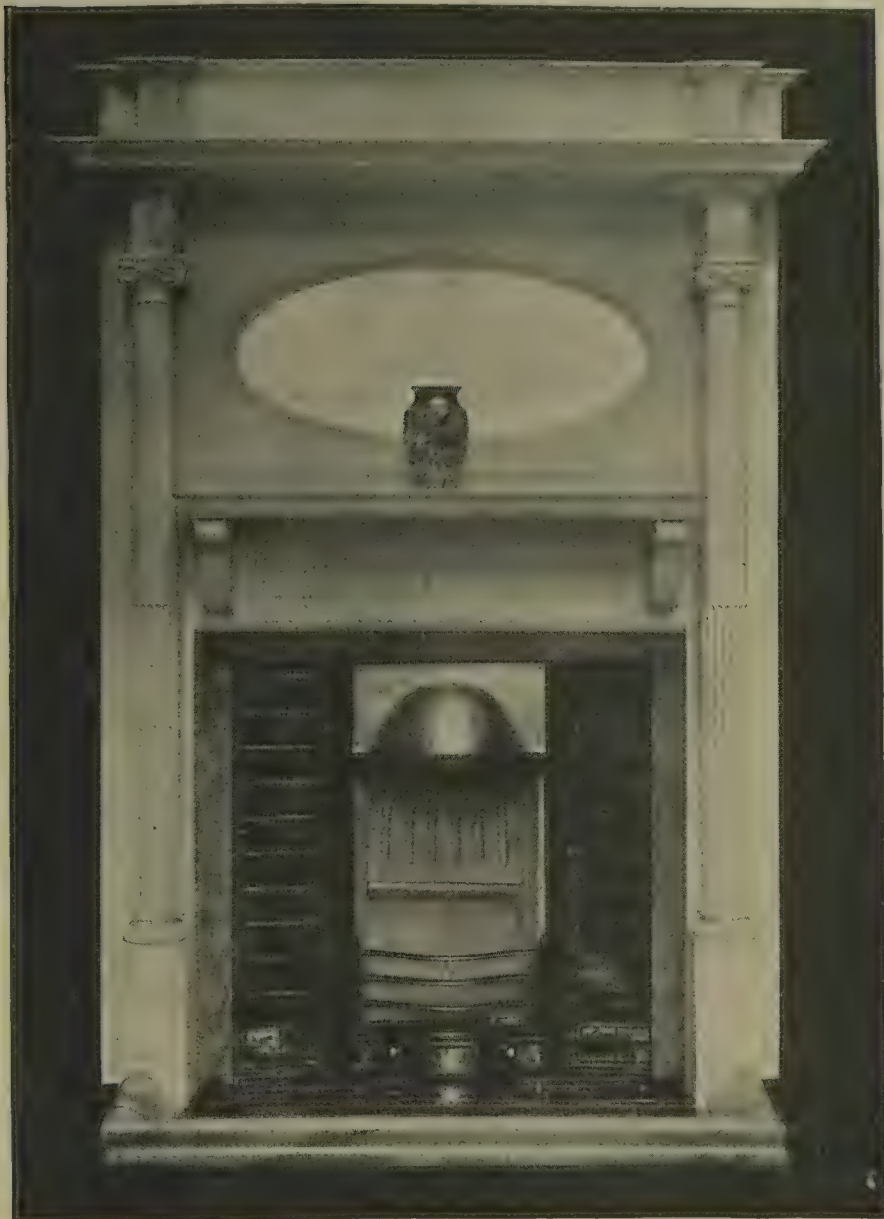
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Robert, Caroline Isabella, Emma, Katharine, and Stamford Henry, the children of his brothers Crompton and Albert, as tenants in common.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1889), with a codicil (dated Aug. 16, 1890), of Mr. Joseph William Kemsley, of Oakfield, Woodford, Essex, who died on Aug. 28, was proved on Dec. 17 by Mrs. Mary Ann Kemsley, the widow, Henry Hugh Kemsley, the brother, and William Plender, the executors, the value of the estate being £41,070. The testator gives £300 and his household effects to his wife; £250 each to Henry Hugh Kemsley and William Plender; his business of a land agent and auctioneer to his son

Norman Bolton Kemsley and his nephew William Hugh Kemsley; and legacies to persons in his employ. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, to pay the income thereof to his wife, during her life or widowhood, and then to his children in equal shares. In the event of Mrs. Kemsley again marrying, an annuity of £300 is to be paid to her.

The will (dated April 28, 1900) of Mr. William Woodhams, of The Limes, Rochester, who died on Oct. 11, was proved on Dec. 7 by Mrs. Frances Woodhams, the widow, Spencer Woodhams, William Woodhams, and Arthur Woodhams, the sons, and Franklin Coles Boucher, the

executors, the value of the estate being £38,061. The testator gives £250 and his wines and household stores to his wife; an annuity of £50 to his sister Caroline Henwood, and at her death £100 each to her unmarried daughters; his premises, called Elm Lodge, to his daughter Emmeline; and legacies to persons in his employ. During the life of his wife annuities of £100 each are to be paid to his seven children, Spencer, William, Arthur, Percy Payne, Herbert, Ada Boucher, and Emmeline, and of £80 to his daughter-in-law Julia Florence Andrews Woodhams. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife during her life, and then to his seven children.

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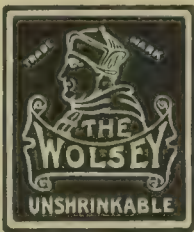
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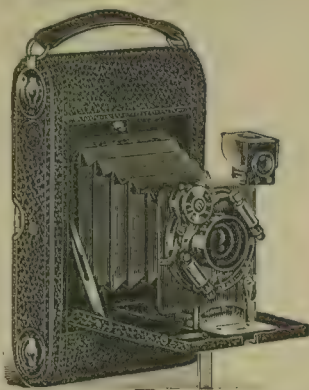
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Among the great number of readers of *The Illustrated London News* must certainly be a great many with whom a Kodak Camera is a constant companion. These artists have certainly greeted with pleasure the new Folding Pocket Kodak No. 3, which unites all the greater qualities of the other Kodaks. Its small size, combined with the possibility of focussing the lens for near objects, renders it, no doubt, the most efficient "Pocket Kodak" in the market. To the large number of amateurs who wish to make pictures in the winter season, and on a somewhat gloomy day, it will certainly be of great interest to learn that these new Kodaks can now be obtained fitted with the best photographic lens in existence, the Goerz Double Anastigmat, which enables the worker to obtain good pictures even in an unfavourable light. This lens, which is fitted to a special shutter, the speeds of which can automatically be regulated, enables the amateur to be practically independent of the matter, for the extreme sensitiveness of the Eastman film is a guarantee of a good result when exposed with a Goerz Double Anastigmat. The new shutter and the new lens are so ingeniously



fitted to the camera that the latter does not lose in any way its wonderful compactness, and closes in the same small volume as if fitted with its original lens and shutter (see illustration). The price of the Camera is, so charged, £10 17s. 6d. To make the high standard of the Goerz Double Anastigmat well understood, we may mention that a photograph was exhibited in the last Exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society which was taken with a Goerz Double Anastigmat on a rainy day, and which showed a large crowd of people all with their umbrellas open, following a regimental band. All details, even in the shadows, were so perfectly rendered that a better picture could not have been taken, even in the brightest sunshine, with a lens less perfect than the Goerz Double Anastigmat.

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10 2 by 6 10	...	4 8 0	12 7 by 9 0	...	7 6 0	14 7 by 10 8	...	9 18 0
10 6 by 7 9	...	4 10 0	12 10 by 8 10	...	7 6 0	14 5 by 10 8	...	9 16 0
10 4 by 7 10	...	4 10 0	12 0 by 9 4	...	7 4 0	14 7 by 11 3	...	10 10 0
10 8 by 7 1	...	4 16 0	12 9 by 9 2	...	7 10 0	14 0 by 10 5	...	9 6 0
10 7 by 7 4	...	5 0 0	12 7 by 9 8	...	7 15 0	14 11 by 11 5	...	10 18 0
11 6 by 8 5	...	5 2 0	12 10 by 8 5	...	6 18 0	14 5 by 11 6	...	10 10 0
11 9 by 8 3	...	5 7 0	12 8 by 9 9	...	7 18 0	14 2 by 10 6	...	9 10 0
11 10 by 7 7	...	5 15 0	12 10 by 9 1	...	7 10 0	14 4 by 10 8	...	9 15 0
11 5 by 8 3	...	6 0 0	12 2 by 9 9	...	7 11 0	14 9 by 12 11	...	12 4 0
11 4 by 8 5	...	6 3 0	13 1 by 9 7	...	8 0 0	14 3 by 10 0	...	9 0 0
11 8 by 8 2	...	6 3 0	13 7 by 10 10	...	9 8 0	14 9 by 12 4	...	11 13 0
11 9 by 8 3	...	6 3 0	13 4 by 10 3	...	8 15 0	14 5 by 11 7	...	10 13 0
11 3 by 8 8	...	6 4 0	13 6 by 10 8	...	9 4 0	14 1 by 10 4	...	9 6 0
11 1 by 9 7	...	6 12 0	13 1 by 10 9	...	9 0 0	14 2 by 11 9	...	10 13 0
11 10 by 9 10	...	7 10 0	13 11 by 11 6	...	10 4 0	14 2 by 10 9	...	9 15 0
12 0 by 6 8	...	5 4 0	13 6 by 10 1	...	8 14 0	14 10 by 12 7	...	11 18 0
12 6 by 6 11	...	5 12 0	13 8 by 10 2	...	8 16 0	14 5 by 10 11	...	10 2 0
12 1 by 7 5	...	5 15 0	13 10 by 9 8	...	8 10 0	14 2 by 10 2	...	9 4 0
12 0 by 8 2	...	6 7 0	13 9 by 10 10	...	9 0 0	14 11 by 11 7	...	11 2 0
12 0 by 8 9	...	6 14 0	14 6 by 11 7	...	10 15 0	14 1 by 10 9	...	9 13 0
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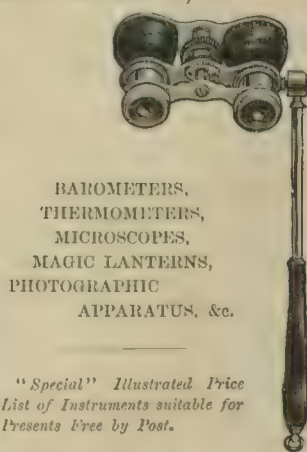
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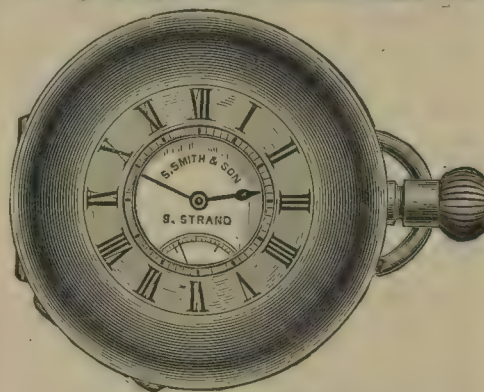


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THAT WAS NOT EXERCISED
FOR THE GENERAL GOOD.
THE BRITISH EMPIRE could subsist
ONLY SO LONG as it was a USEFUL AGENT
FOR the GENERAL BENEFIT of HUMANITY.
THAT HITHERTO SHE had obeyed this law we
might fairly claim.
SHE had used her almost undisputed monopoly
of the ocean
TO INTRODUCE LAW and CIVILISATION all
over the globe.
SHE had DESTROYED PIRACY and the SLAVE
TRADE
AND HAD OPENED to the TRADE of ALL
NATIONS
EVERY PORT on the globe EXCEPT those that
belonged to the CONTINENTAL POWERS.
BUT ALL THIS led to the conclusion
THAT BRITAIN must either LEAD THE WORLD,
OR MUST UTTERLY PERISH and DECAY as a
NATION."

SPENSER WILKINSON'S Address at the ROYAL UNITED
SERVICE INSTITUTE.—Spectator, Dec. 21, 1893.



WHICH MAY BE PREVENTED.

Read Pamphlet given with each bottle
of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

IN LIFE'S PLAY

THE PLAYER of the other side
IS HIDDEN from us.

WE KNOW that His play is
ALWAYS FAIR, JUST, and PATIENT,
BUT we also know to our COST that He
NEVER OVERLOOKS A MISTAKE.

WAR!!

Oh, world!
Oh, men! what are ye, and our best designs,
That we must work by crime to punish crime,
And slay as if death had but this one gate!—BREXON.

THE COST OF WAR.

"GIVE ME the MONEY that has been SPENT
in WAR
AND I will PURCHASE EVERY FOOT of LAND
upon the Globe;
I WILL CLOTHE every MAN, WOMAN, and CHILD
in an ATTIRE of which KINGS and QUEENS would be proud;
I WILL BUILD A SCHOOL-HOUSE on EVERY
HILLSIDE and in EVERY VALLEY over the whole earth;
I WILL BUILD AN ACADEMY in EVERY TOWN
and endow it; a COLLEGE in EVERY STATE, and will fill it with
able professors;
I WILL crown every hill with a PLACE OF
WORSHIP consecrated to the promulgation of the GOSPEL of PEACE;
I WILL support in every Pulpit an able TEACHER
of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one
hill should answer the chime on another round the earth's wide
circumference;
AND the VOICE of PRAYER and the SONG of
PRAISE
SHOULD ascend like a UNIVERSAL HOLOCAUST
to heaven."—RICHARD.
WHY all this TOIL and STRIFE?
THERE is ROOM ENOUGH for ALL.
WHAT is TEN THOUSAND TIMES
MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?

"I WILL TELL YOU WHAT IS TEN TIMES and TEN THOUSAND
TIMES MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR—OUTRAGED NATURE.
SHE KILLS AND KILLS, and is NEVER TIRED of KILLING TILL
SHE HAS TAUGHT MAN THE TERRIBLE LESSON HE IS SO
SLOW TO LEARN, THAT NATURE IS ONLY CONQUERED BY
OBEYING HER. . . . Man has his courtesies of war, he spares the
woman and the child; but Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is
bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor
child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not
allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as
little remorse as she would strike the strong man, with the musket or the
pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial
eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of PREVENTABLE
SUFFERING—the mass of PREVENTABLE AGONY of MIND and
BODY—which exists in England!"—KINGSLEY.

CONQUEST!! EMPIRE!!! THE GREATEST OF ALL EARTHLY POSSESSIONS.

'HEALTH is the GREATEST of ALL POSSESSIONS: and 'tis a maxim with me that a HALE COBBLER is a BETTER MAN than a SICK KING.'—Bickerstaff.

For Health and Longevity, USE ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-Giving, Refreshing,
and invigorating. The Art of Conquest is lost without the Art of Eating. DINNER
ENGAGEMENTS.—A Gentleman writes: "When I feel out of sorts, I take a dose of ENO'S 'FRUIT
SALT' one hour before dinner. The effect is all I could wish." How to enjoy good food, that
would otherwise cause biliousness, headache, or disorder of stomach—Use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

'THE PHYSICAL BASIS OF LIFE'—GOOD FOOD. How to
assimilate or enjoy good food that would otherwise cause bilious headache, disordered
stomach, use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Being a genuine product of nature, it is a true or natural
way of preserving and restoring health. It removes effete matter or poison from the blood, thus
preventing and throwing off FEVERS, boils, and other morbid conditions of the blood. On that
account you cannot overstate its great value in keeping the blood pure and free from disease.
Without such a simple precaution the JEOPARDY OF LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

THE NURSERY. BRAIN FOOD IN CHILDHOOD—SLEEP.

HEALTH IN CHILDHOOD—FRESH AIR AND ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

IMPORTANT TO PARENTS.—Should a parent have nothing to bestow on a
child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health and
strength and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On
the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he would
curse you though a millionaire.

FOR YOUNG AND OLD.—ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' when taken with water,
acts as a natural aperient: its simple but natural action removes all impurities, thus preserving
and restoring health. If its great value in keeping the body in health were universally known,
NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

WHAT EVERY TRAVELLING TRUNK AND HOUSEHOLD OUGHT TO CONTAIN IS A BOTTLE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

STIMULANTS—CONGESTION OF THE LIVER.—Experience shows that Hazardous Brain Tipples, or any form of Pick-me-up, Mild Ales, Port Wine, Dark Sherries, Sweet Champagne,
Liqueurs, and Brandies are all very apt to disagree, while Light White Wines, and Gin or old Whisky, largely diluted, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is particularly
adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. It possesses the power of repuration where digestion has been disturbed or lost, and PLACES THE INVALID ON THE RIGHT
TRACK TO HEALTH.

The value of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' cannot be told. Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it you have been imposed upon by worthless imitations.

Prepared only at ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S PATENT.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'—In HOT or FOREIGN CLIMATES it is invaluable—
it relieves the system of effete or poisonous matter, the groundwork of FEVERS and other
diseases, which if retained poison the blood and produce the most disastrous consequences. It allays
nervous excitement, and restores the nervous system to its proper condition (BY NATURAL
MEANS). The day is not far distant when it will be considered a criminal act to send troops to
such climates without a proper supply of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

FEVER-STRICKEN. THE GOLDFIELDS.—"I may say that for over
ten years I have used ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' pretty freely, and under trying conditions of
life and climate have never needed any other Medicine while yours was procurable. In tropical
Queensland and the TERRIBLY HOT FEVER-STRICKEN GOLDFIELDS of West Australia I
have put my faith solely in old 'ENO,' and I am happy to say always pulled through by its help.
In New Guinea—a NOTED FEVER SPOT, ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' worked marvels among a
party of gold-miners, of which I was the leader. Every morning we religiously took a dose of
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' and FEVER LOST ITS TERRORS. You are at liberty to make any
use of this you like. Yours truly, W. S., Sydney, New South Wales. Nov. 27, 1895."

SLEEPLESSNESS, FAGGED, WEARY, and WORN OUT! Or
anyone whose duties require them to undergo mental or unnatural excitement or strain, use
ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' It allays nervous excitement, depression, and restores the nervous
system to its proper condition by natural means. It is pleasant, soothing, cooling, health-giving,
refreshing, and invigorating. YOU CANNOT OVERSTATE ITS GREAT VALUE in keeping
the blood PURE and FREE from DISEASE.



LORD ROBERTS OF KANDAHAR.

LORD ROBERTS, as is well known, is an Irishman, and, moreover, an Irishman on both sides, though he has French blood in his veins; his great-grandfather, who married the daughter of a French Huguenot, was an architect in Waterford, the ancient little Irish town the name of which the Commander-in-Chief associated with that of Kandahar in his title when he was raised to the peerage. His grandfather was a clergyman, and his father was a distinguished General; while his mother, who lived to hear of his famous march to Kandahar, was the daughter of a Major. His father was General Sir Abraham Roberts, G.C.B., and the physical likeness between father and

Afghan War first the brigade and then Shah Shuja's contingent. The information I in this way gathered regarding the characteristics of that peculiar country, and the best means of dealing with its still more peculiar people, was invaluable to me when I, in my turn, twenty-five years later, found myself in command of an army in Afghanistan." As a matter of fact, Sir Abraham Roberts may be said to have initiated a new policy of dealing with the wild border tribes, which was afterwards adopted by Lord Dalhousie. The effect of this great soldier's tenure of the Peshawar command was felt afterwards, when, at the outbreak of the Mutiny, Afghanistan stood aloof instead of throwing in its lot with the rebels.

Young Lieutenant Roberts served as aide-de-camp to his father, and at the same time did regimental duty with his battery. The company to which he belonged had a splendid reputation in the field, but, being somewhat troublesome in quarters, had been given the nickname of "The Devil's Own." The men were such splendid fellows that the company was honoured by being selected for conversion into a Mountain Battery, and for several months young Roberts was the only subaltern serving with it.

Nothing much happened until the autumn of 1853, when the Civil Commissioner of Peshawar, Colonel Mackeson, was assassinated by a religious fanatic. Soon after this General Sir Abraham Roberts was obliged to go home on account of his health; and his son, by an unfortunate accident, missed his chance of active service—namely, a small expedition to punish the Jowaki Afridis.

To his great delight, young Roberts received a Staff appointment in the early part of 1856, to serve with Lumsden in the survey of Kashmir. The Mutiny proved the young officer's opportunity, and he more than once displayed his extraordinary alertness and efficiency, notably on one occasion when Campbell's relieving force was approaching Lucknow. Lieutenant Roberts had to take back a camel train with drivers and a cavalry force to the Alumbagh Fort and return again before sunrise; this he did in spite of the watchfulness of the enemy, and the fact that his native guide had deserted him.

It was in April 1857 that young Roberts met for the last time John Nicholson, that great soldier whom, like so many others, the crisis of the Mutiny brought to the front. Roberts wrote afterwards, "The sight of that great man lying helpless and on the point of death was almost more than I could bear. Other men had daily died around me, friends and comrades had been killed beside me, but I never felt as I felt then—to lose Nicholson seemed



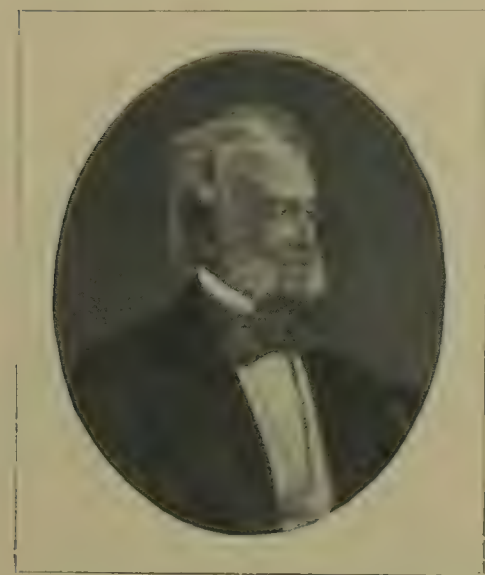
THE CITY OF LORD ROBERTS' BIRTH: CAWNPORE, FROM THE GANGES.

son was unusually great. As so often happened in the days when India was farther off than it is now, the father parted from his son, who was born at Cawnpore, as an infant; and even when the General came home on leave, when the child was twelve years old, they saw little of one another.

Frederick Roberts was sent to Eton—the Eton of the 'forties, when fagging flourished, and the weaker vessels were apt to go unceremoniously to the wall: indeed, one boy was as nearly as possible killed just before Roberts entered the school. It may be conjectured, however, that the bully who attempted to interfere with young Roberts' convenience would have quickly discovered his mistake; at any rate, it seems certain that the future

Commander-in-Chief did not suffer as more delicate boys did.

From Eton Roberts went to Sandhurst, and then to Addiscombe. It is said that at one time he wished to become a sailor; but, perhaps fortunately for this country, the interest of the family lay altogether in India, and the Indian Fleet was then of little account. Circumstances, therefore, pointed altogether to his adopting the profession of arms, in which his father had already attained considerable distinction. After passing the course at Sandhurst, he went to the old Training College of the East India Company at Addiscombe to prepare for the Indian Army. When he reached his nineteenth year he passed out of Addiscombe,



LORD ROBERTS' FATHER: GENERAL SIR ABRAHAM ROBERTS, G.C.B.

and arrived at Calcutta in 1852, and was sent up country as a subaltern of a Native Field Battery of Bengal Artillery.

Early in November 1852 he reached Peshawar, where Sir Abraham Roberts had just been appointed to command the Division, with the temporary rank of Major-General. "We met at Peshawar," says Lord Roberts in his "Forty-One Years in India," "almost as strangers. We did not, however, long remain so; his affectionate greeting soon put an end to any feeling of shyness on my part. . . . In one respect particularly I benefited by the intercourse and confidence of the year in question. My father spoke to me freely of his experiences in Afghanistan, where he commanded during the



Photo. Mundt and Fox.

LORD ROBERTS' MOTHER.



Carrickmaccross Grammar School.

LORD ROBERTS' EDUCATION: HIS EARLY SCHOOL.



1. Sandhurst.

2. Eton.

3. Addiscombe, formerly the Military College of the East India Company, as it now appears.

LORD ROBERTS' EDUCATION: HIS SCHOOL AND COLLEGES.

Drawn by Holland Tringham.



ROBERTS IN THE MUTINY: THE YOUNG LIEUTENANT KNOCKED OVER BY A ROUND SHOT IN No. 2 BATTERY, BEFORE DELHI.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

Roberts had charge of the right-hand guns of the left half of No. 2 Battery, which had been erected in front of Ludlow Castle, 500 yards to the right of the Kashmir Gate, Delhi. He describes the incident of his narrow escape in his "Forty-one Years in India": "The enemy had got our range with wonderful accuracy, and immediately on the screen in front of the right gun being removed, a round shot came through the embrasure, knocking two or three of us over. On regaining my feet, I found that the young Horse-Artilleryman who was serving the vent while I was laying the gun had had his right arm taken off."

to me at that moment to lose everything." The command of the movable column which was organised for overawing the mutinous Sepoys in the Punjab was given to Nicholson, and Roberts served on his staff. The young officer, however, was soon sent to join the force then laying siege to Delhi. He first came under fire at the famous post, Hindu Rao's House. In one of the smaller engagements of the siege he had a narrow escape: he was shot in the back, but a leather pouch slipped round out of place and broke the force of the bullet. He had another narrow escape from a round shot when commanding two guns in No. 2 Battery.

After the fall of Delhi there came an urgent request for troops from Agra, the capital of the North-West Provinces. The Mutineers endeavoured to surprise the British close to Agra, and in the "fine confused fighting" which followed, Roberts had again a narrow escape. A dismounted sowar danced about in front of him, brandishing his sword: Roberts' horse was so frightened that he could not come near enough to use his sword, and, unfortunately, at the critical moment his pistol would not go off. The young officer must have fallen had not a man of the 9th Lancers come to his rescue and run his assailant through the body. It was at Agra that Roberts heard the pitiable story of incapacity and neglected opportunity which led to the needless sacrifice of so many lives and so much treasure in that region.

He went on with the column to Cawnpore, which was reached on Oct. 26, 1857, and where they heard for the first time the horrible story of the massacre. At Cawnpore, too, they found some of the heroes of Havelock's force. The column then received orders to push on towards Lucknow, and unite with a small force holding the Alumbagh. It had only covered half the distance when a despatch arrived from the Commander-in-Chief bidding it halt until he should come up. Hope Grant, who was in command, was dissatisfied with the spot where he had halted, and ordered Roberts and another subaltern, named Mayne, to look out for more suitable camping-ground. The two officers found a better spot, and the next morning rode out to it to wait the coming of the main body, when they were suddenly cut off by an armed crowd of natives. A race for life followed, Roberts and Mayne endeavouring to double back to their friends; they were successful in this, but in crossing a water-course Roberts' horse fell, and his rider in the fall unfortunately had his hand severely gashed by his sabre—indeed, his hand bled so profusely that he could scarcely grip the reins, and when he was again in the saddle and floundering across the nullah, his pursuers were so close that their bullets whizzed past his head. It was a close shave, and Hope Grant's joy at the young fellows' return was very quaint. He repeated over and over again—"Well, my boys, very glad to have you back; never thought to see you again."

On Nov. 9 General Sir Colin Campbell took over the command of the column for the relief of Lucknow, and young Roberts was selected for the responsible

duty of riding at the head of the force and guiding it to the Dilkusha. This was a house built at the beginning of the century by a King of Oudh as a hunting-box, situated in the middle of a large park, which lay just outside Lucknow. Through a gap in the boundary-wall of the park the British force entered, meeting with but feeble resistance. "The gallop across the Dilkusha Park was quite a pretty sight; deer, which had been quietly browsing, bounded away on all sides, frightened by our approach and the rattle of the guns; while the routed Sepoys flew down the grassy slope." Severe fighting followed, in the course of which, to Roberts'

great distress, his friend Mayne, who was with him during the nullah incident, was killed, and he could not even have the satisfaction of finding and burying the body.

But Lucknow was not yet taken, and it would seem that the capture of the Sikandarbagh, a square, solid building, was necessary. A breach was made in the walls with the artillery, and then the Highlanders and the Sikhs entered the building, where upwards of two thousand rebels were caught in a trap.

Young Roberts, though not actually in first, was well up with the storming party. The British troops, it must be remembered, had seen certain sights at Cawnpore, and it is enough to say that all the rebels were killed save three or four who dropped over the wall on the city side. "It was a sickening sight," says Roberts, "one of those which, even in the excitement of battle and the flush of victory, make one feel strongly what a horrible side there is to war." And yet it was not mere butchery, for the British were greatly outnumbered; and Sir Colin Campbell, who had been in the thick of the Peninsula and the Crimea, wrote of this action: "There was never a bolder feat of arms."

It was necessary for the small British force to keep continually on the move, and with no respite the attack upon the Shajh Najaf—a royal tomb encircled with a lofty wall—was undertaken. The Naval Brigade serving with the British column succeeded in clearing out the enemy from this building with their rockets, which terrified the natives; and at last the British force could obtain a little sleep, which Roberts himself certainly deserved, for he had been continuously in the saddle for sixty hours, except for a

brief rest snatched two days before. A long rest, however, could not be allowed. Hours before dawn on the 17th the alarm was sounded, though, as it turned out, the enemy did not attack. The mess-house was the next point to be carried, and it was decided to batter it freely with artillery before rushing it. The attacking party was commanded by Brevet-Major Wolseley (now Lord Wolseley), and as the party moved off to the attack Sir Colin, who was watching the proceeding, ordered Roberts to procure the regimental colour and place it on one of the turrets of the building, so that General Outram might be able to judge how far the relieving column had progressed. Young Roberts accordingly rode off to the 2nd Punjab Infantry, and borrowed the colour from the commandant, Captain Green. As he entered the mess-house he was met by two officers, who helped him to get the flag up the very narrow staircase, and to plant it on the turret. Unfortunately the enemy saw what was going on, and fired persistently at the colour, which was knocked over in a very few minutes and fell into the ditch below. Roberts, however, ran down and again placed it in position; once

more it was shot down, and once more Roberts ran down and picked it up, finding this time that the staff had been broken. Nevertheless, he managed to prop it up against the turret, and, curiously enough, it was not again hit,

although the enemy made it a mark for a considerable time. All this time Outram had been working gradually from Lucknow towards the relieving force, and on this eventful day young Roberts saw Outram face to face for the first time, and also Havelock. The subsequent meeting of the two great Generals with Sir Colin Campbell has been depicted in a historical picture by Barker. The interview was held under a shower of shot and shell, and naturally did not last long.

Roberts obtained permission to accompany Outram and Havelock back to the Residency. "It was intensely but painfully interesting," says Roberts,



THE PLACE WHERE ROBERTS FIRST CAME UNDER FIRE:
THE HINDU RAO'S HOUSE BEFORE DELHI.



SCENES OF ROBERTS' ENGAGEMENTS IN THE MUTINY: LUCKNOW, FROM THE GUMTI RIVER.



ROBERTS IN THE MUTINY: HIS LAST SIGHT OF NICHOLSON AT THE TAKING OF FELHI.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.

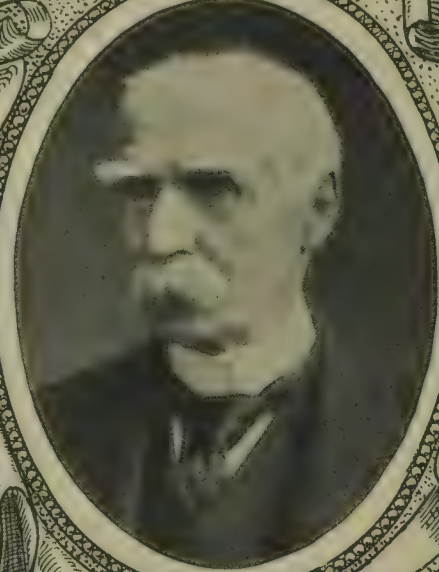
"While riding through the Kashmir Gate I observed by the side of the road a dhoolie, without bearers and with evidently a wounded man inside. I dismounted to see if I could be of any use to the occupant, when I found, to my grief and consternation, that it was John Nicholson, with death written on his face. . . . That was the last I saw of Nicholson."

FROM "FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA," BY LORD ROBERTS.

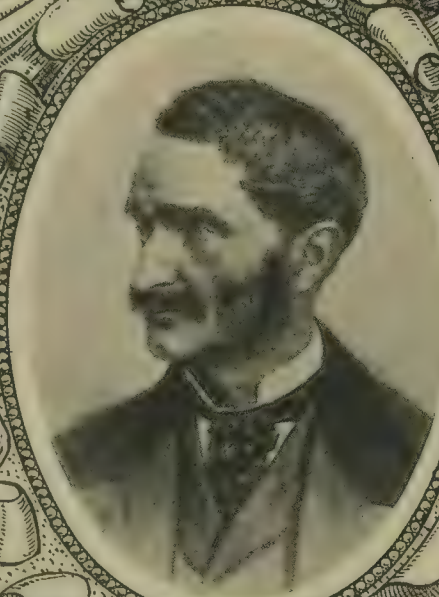
Friends of Roberts.



LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA.



F.-M. SIR DONALD STEWART.



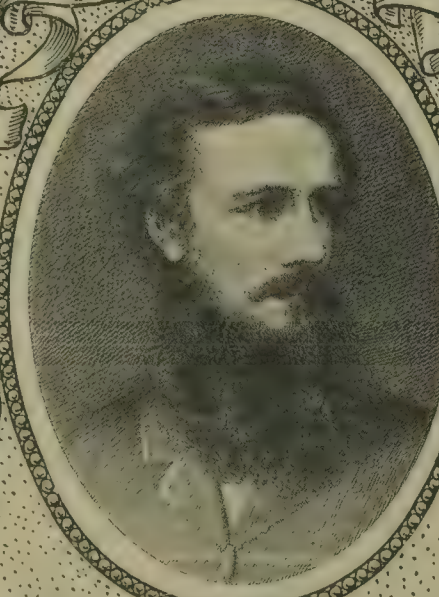
GENERAL HOPE GRANT.



MAJOR-GENERAL
SIR HARRY TOMBS, V.C.



LIEUTENANT-GENERAL
SIR JAMES HILLS-JOHNES, V.C.



BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN NICHOLSON.

W. Edward Wigfull/00

The Portrait of Lord Napier of Magdala is by Bassano; that of Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart by the London Stereoscopic Company; that of General Hope Grant is reproduced by permission of Messrs. Blackwood; the remaining Portraits are from "Forty-One Years in India," by permission of Messrs. Macmillan.



ROBERTS IN THE MUTINY: HIS NARROW ESCAPE AT AGRA.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

‘While searching for the Brigadier, I was stopped by a dismounted ‘sowar,’ who danced about in front of me waving his ‘pagri’ before the eyes of my horse with one hand, and brandishing his sword with the other. I could not get the frightened animal near enough to use my sword, and my pistol (a Deane and Adams revolver) refused to go off, so I felt myself pretty well at his mercy, when, to my relief, I saw him fall, having been run through the body by a man of the 9th Lancers, who had come to my rescue.’—FROM “FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA,” BY LORD ROBERTS.



ROBERTS IN THE MUTINY: SAVED BY THE RESTIVENESS OF HIS HORSE AT BULANDSHAHR.

DRAWN BY S. BEGU.

"I was riding a Waziri horse, which had belonged to John Nicholson, and as it had been a great favourite of his, I had commissioned a friend to buy him for me at the sale of Nicholson's effects. He was naturally impetuous, and, being now greatly excited by the firing and confusion, plunged about a good deal. He certainly was not a comfortable mount on that day, but all the same he saved my life. In the midst of the muddle I observed a Sepoy taking deliberate aim at me, and tried to get at him, but the crowd between him and me prevented my reaching him. He fired; my frightened animal reared, and received in his head the bullet which was intended for me. The horse, though badly hurt, was not killed, and eventually did me good service."—FROM "FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA," BY LORD ROBERTS.

"to visit this scene of so many acts of heroism, and of so much suffering endured with unexampled fortitude." Here Roberts met for the first time Captain Olpherts (now General Sir William Olpherts), who was so war-worn and begrimed that he could hardly be distinguished from one of his own gunners. The Residency could not be said to be relieved until the women and children and the sick and wounded had been brought away, and this proved an anxious problem to the Commander-in-Chief. Few feats in military history are more masterly than the manner in which this was accomplished, so that actually the rebels themselves were not aware of the movement. As may be imagined, Roberts himself played his part in the work.

General Mansfield, the organiser of the withdrawal of the troops, had retained an officer belonging to one of the outlying detachments to send word to it when the time should arrive for it to fall in; but when ordered to start with the message, the officer admitted that he was uncertain about the way. The General, who was much annoyed, turned to Roberts and asked him whether he would go. It was pitch dark, and the ordinary sign-posts had been altered by the demolition of the villages, but Roberts did not hesitate for a moment; and his complete success in delivering the message proved once more his extraordinary qualities of alertness and observation. It had been arranged that he should report himself to the General at the Sikan-darbagh; but, to his dismay, on arriving at the scene of that terrible slaughter, he found no one. He realised, however, that the troops must have moved on, and so he spurred on his horse in the most likely direction, and, to his immense relief, soon came up with the British rearguard.

In the work of stamping out the revolt which followed the relief of Lucknow, Roberts' peculiar gifts found full scope, and he steadily confirmed the favourable impression which his superiors had for some time formed of him. On Dec. 6, 1857, Sir Colin Campbell shattered the Gwalior army, and the pursuit was kept up fourteen miles—Roberts, of course, being with the artillery. This victory was pressed home by General Hope Grant's force, which Roberts accompanied; and on New Year's Day, 1858, was fought the battle of Khudaganj, in which Roberts obtained the V.C.

There was a feeling throughout the army that Sir Colin Campbell was inclined to favour the Highlanders, and it was rumoured that the 93rd were to be given the honour of assaulting Khudaganj. This was highly resented by the 53rd Foot, mostly Irish; and it so happened that before the Highlanders could come into action the advance was sounded, and the 53rd charged. Sir Colin was very angry; but the 53rd had to be supported, and the Sepoy enemy retired. This was General Hope Grant's opportunity, and he launched his cavalry at them, the pursuit extending over five miles.

Before that pursuit came to an end, Roberts had performed the two gallant deeds which gained for him the Victoria Cross. At the close of

Chief. He joined his father at Waterford, and soon recovered enough to enjoy many a day with the Curraghmore hounds.

It was at this time that he met Miss Nora Henrietta Bews, daughter of Captain Bews, of the 73rd Regiment, whom he wooed, won, and wedded in May 1859; it was during his honeymoon that he was officially commanded to Buckingham Palace in order that the Queen might personally confer upon him the Victoria Cross. Almost immediately afterwards Roberts with his young wife returned to India to take up a post in the Quartermaster-General's Department. He displayed his remarkable powers of organisation in arranging the Governor-General's annual tour, which on this occasion was made particularly magnificent, elaborate, and extensive.

In the early part of the winter of 1863-64 occurred the stirring incident of the burning of a frontier village. Roberts merely obeyed orders in this

affair, which, nevertheless, exposed him to the most grave peril. The scene was the Yusafzai border, where it was necessary to inflict punishment upon certain of the wild and lawless tribes—notably, the Bunerwals. The Bengal Fusiliers had achieved the brilliant feat of storming the precipitous cone-shaped hill of Umbeyla, when, on the following day, a sudden and ugly rush of the enemy broke through the British flank, and it was mainly due to the courage and presence of mind of Roberts and two other officers that the confusion in our ranks was checked and the native troops rallied. The effect of this was seen on the following day, when the Bunerwals sent to make formal submission; and the question then arose whether the Mulka village, the fanatic settlement which was the cause of all the trouble, should be destroyed

by the British or by the Bunerwals under British supervision. The latter course was adopted, and Roberts was one of the officers appointed to see the work carried out. The burning of the village aroused the greatest resentment, and for some time the small group of British officers literally carried their lives in their hands; and Sir Hugh Rose was much relieved when the whole expedition returned, having accomplished its object.

In the following year, 1864, Roberts fell ill from the office-work which had been put upon him, and he was ordered to go home on leave by sailing-ship round the Cape. How little he could have imagined the great part he was to play in momentous events in that quarter of the world! It is interesting to note, also, that he touched at St. Helena on his way home.

The next chapter of importance in Roberts' life was when he went as a Quartermaster-General with the Bengal Brigade on the Abyssinian Expedition of 1868. It was under the command of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart (then Colonel Stewart), one of Roberts' most intimate friends. The expedition was remarkable from the fact that we did not lose a single soldier. Except for certain early blunders in the transport department, it was a triumph of good management; and, after the commander, the man who



KANDAHAR, FROM WHICH ROBERTS DERIVES HIS TITLE.



KABUL DURING ROBERTS' CAMPAIGN OF 1879.

the pursuit, when the British appeared to have got to the end of the fugitives, they overtook a batch of Mutineers who showed fight. Roberts saw his friend, Younghusband, fall, but could not go to his assistance, as at that moment one of his sowars was in dire peril from the attack of a Sepoy, and must have been killed had not Roberts disposed of the Sepoy. The next moment Roberts saw in the distance two Sepoys making off with the standard, so he rode after them and overtook them; and, while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one of them, whom he cut down, the other put his musket close to Roberts' body and fired; fortunately it missed fire, and Roberts carried off the standard. Two intimate friends of Roberts', the late Sir Harry Tombs and General Hills-Johnes, also won the Victoria Cross in the Mutiny.

It was not till after the relief of Lucknow that Roberts could think a little of his own health, and yield to the doctor's imperative orders to go home, which he did in May, sped by appreciative words from the Commander-in-

contributed most largely to its success was Major Frederick Roberts. To a man of his temperament it must have been very trying to remain at the base and organise, when he wished to be fighting; but, as always, he did his duty with a whole heart, and was rewarded with a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and a new Staff appointment in India came shortly afterwards. Early in 1869 he went out to his new post; and before the year closed he and his wife had to bear the loss of their third child, taken from them, like the other two, in early infancy.

In 1871 Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts again saw active service, on the Lushai Expedition. This warlike hill tribe had been seriously annoying the tea-planters of Bengal, and had actually abducted a little English child. The equipment of the punitive force was entrusted to Colonel Roberts, and his success in preparing it—in spite of the difficulties which he had with Government stinginess and neglect—earned for him the warm praise of the new Commander-in-Chief, Lord Napier of Magdala. Roberts was particularly



ROBERTS IN AFGHANISTAN: THE ATTACK ON THE PEIWAR KOTAL, DECEMBER 2, 1878.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.

"The Ghurkas, forgetting their fatigue, rapidly climbed the steep side of the mountain, and, swarming into the first entrenchment, quickly cleared it of the enemy; then, guided by the flashes of the Afghan rifles, they pressed on, and, being joined by the leading company of the 72nd, took possession of a second and larger entrenchment two hundred yards higher up. Without a perceptible pause, the Highlanders and Gurkhas together rushed a third position—the most important of all, as it commanded the head of the pass."

FROM "FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA," BY LORD ROBERTS.



ROBERTS IN AFGHANISTAN: HIS ADVANCE UP THE HAZARDARAKHT DEFILE TO THE SHUTARGARDAN.

[FROM A SKETCH BY NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.]

Roberts was attacked on September 27, 1879, at Hazardarakht, and describes the engagement in his "Forty-One Years in India": "We had only gone about halfway through the pass when I pushed on with the cavalry, in the hope of reaching the camp on the top before dark. . . . We had not proceeded far, when at the narrowest part of the defile we found the passage blocked by some two thousand Afghans, and as we approached a volley was fired from a party concealed by some rocks on our left. I was told afterwards that it was intended for me, but I remained unscathed, and the principal medical officer, Dr. Townsend, who was riding on my right, and to whom I was talking at the moment, was severely wounded."



ROBERTS IN AFGHANISTAN: READING THE PROCLAMATION OF MARTIAL LAW AT KABUL, OCTOBER 12, 1879.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER.

"At noon I proceeded to the Bala Hissar, accompanied by my staff, the Heir-Apparent, the Ministers, and a large gathering of the chief Sirdars of Kabul. Both sides of the road were lined with troops. On arriving at the Public Hall of Audience, I dismounted, and, ascending the steps leading to it, I addressed the assembled multitude, and read to them the Proclamation containing the orders of the British Government."—FROM "FORTY-ONE YEARS IN INDIA," BY LORD ROBERTS.

delighted with the services of the Gurkhas. He himself was mentioned in despatches twenty-three times; and in the final despatch his services were thus recognised: "Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts' untiring energy and capacity are beyond all praise; working without guides, even without map or geography, thwarted by the Lushais, whose game was to delay our progress, he seemed never at a loss. But not only in his own department was it that he exerted himself. Whether piloting an advance guard through the trackless forest, or solving a commissariat or transport difficulty, his powerful aid was willingly given."

This expedition is notable, for it was the first occasion when Roberts had an independent command—that of the detachment sent forward to capture the



ROBERTS' WATERFORD RESIDENCE, NEWTON HOUSE.

village of Taikum. For his services Colonel Roberts was made a Companion of the Bath; and in January 1875 was appointed Quartermaster-General in India, the appointment carrying with it the rank of Major-General. The visit of the Prince of Wales to India in the winter of 1875-76 threw a great deal of work on the Quartermaster-General, who arranged the manoeuvres for the great Military Camp of Exercise in honour of the royal visit.

In 1878 Major-General Roberts was placed in command of one of the three British columns which were thrown against the Ameer of Afghanistan. He was to advance into the Kuram Valley with 5300 men and thirteen guns. It would take a large space to describe in detail his operations, but it may be said broadly that his dispositions—notably, the taking of the Peiwar Kotal—were characterised by the greatest daring, the outflanking operations by which he defeated the enemy being of the kind that success alone justifies.

The pitiable story of Sir Louis Cavagnari, the Russian intrigue at Kabul, and the murder of the British Envoy and all his suite followed. General Roberts was given the command of the punitive expedition which was sent to Kabul. Once more Roberts suffered much from inadequate transport. The story of the march to Kabul, with its stirring incident of the attack on the Shutargardan, has often been told, but it is eclipsed in popular estimation by the marvellous achievement of the march to Kandahar. In the fight at Sherpur, which preceded the march to Kandahar, it is interesting to note that Roberts' own life was again imperilled. He was helping some of his men when a villager rushed at him, knife in hand, but was stopped by a dismounted native trooper, who hastily threw him into the ditch.

The march to Kandahar to relieve the garrison was undertaken to meet an unexpected crisis, and was a question of time. It is said, indeed, that Roberts never really expected to achieve it, and it is doubtful whether it could have been achieved had it not been for his own influence over his troops, and their implicit belief in him. Roberts himself suffered severely from fever during the march, and he shared to the full the other trials of dust and thirst, difficulties of collecting food, the incessant need of vigilance, and the bitter night cold which followed the burning heat of the day. However, fortunately for the British power in India, the march was successful, and the defeat of Maiwand was avenged by Roberts' force and the garrison together.

For the time being Roberts' health was shattered, and he left for home in October. At home honours and rewards, festivities and congratulations, awaited him, and it seemed as if the nation could not do enough to show its admiration for his splendid achievements. He himself was rather startled to find that the nation admired the march from Kabul to Kandahar much more than the previous march from the Kuram Valley to Kabul, although the latter was, in the General's opinion, far more difficult and dangerous.

In 1881 Sir Frederick Roberts was sent on what he himself calls a wild-goose chase to the Cape of Good Hope, whither the Boer War and the disaster of Majuba had prompted the Government of the day to send him, only to be recalled on landing. In his speech recently on leaving Cape Town, Lord Roberts traced in this the finger of Providence. General Roberts' next appointment in India was that of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army; and in July 1885 he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in India. Of all he did in this high office space fails us for even a bare outline, but it may be said that he devoted himself unceasingly to

making the British soldier temperate, well conducted, and able to respect himself in his profession; remembering, too, his past experiences, he devoted himself to organising a really efficient transport service.

In the New Year Honours list of 1892, the most conspicuous announcement was the conferring of a peerage on Sir Frederick Roberts, with the title of Lord Roberts of Kandahar and Waterford—an honour which marked the close of his brilliant services for India. Three years later he was appointed Field-Marshal, and in the same year Commander-in-Chief in Ireland. It seemed as if his active career was over.

The outbreak of the Boer War in 1899 must, undoubtedly, have interested him intensely, partly because of his former "wild-goose chase" to the Cape, and partly because his only son was at the front. The earlier checks of the British arms followed, and then the Government decided to send out Lord Roberts—with Lord Kitchener, the hero of Omdurman, as Chief of his Staff—to take over the command in South Africa.

Just about a year ago Lord Roberts heard the news that his only surviving son, Lieutenant Frederick Roberts, had been mortally wounded in an attempt to save the guns at Colenso. One by one Lord and Lady Roberts had lost their other sons, and that the one survivor should have been taken away might have seemed to a less great man an excuse for yielding to hopeless grief; but, in truth, the event illustrates the stuff of which the man is made, and some emphasis is laid upon it here because it sheds an illuminating light upon his character as a whole. His country had need of him. The Boer War was seen in that dark week of disaster to be a far larger undertaking than had ever been imagined; and on Dec. 23—the anniversary of one of his greatest victories, the repulse of the Afghan attack on the lines of Sherpur at Kabul—he embarked for South Africa.

His leave-taking was impressively simple; the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Duke of Connaught, as well as some of the most distinguished statesmen and public officials, came to bid him farewell—indeed, there was a pathetic contrast between the little grey silent gentleman dressed in deep mourning, on whom the hopes of the great Empire were centred, and the galaxy of royal and noble personages who represented in their persons the whole Empire. It may be doubted whether anything in Lord Roberts' whole life was more truly heroic than this simple obedience to the call of duty in the midst of his overwhelming grief. He is not the man to expose his innermost feelings to the public gaze, but it is known, nevertheless, that between him and his family there exist the closest ties.

To an impatient Empire it seemed that little practically was done after the arrival of Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener; but all that time those two brilliant organisers of victory were preparing, arranging, and making up an army out of the splendid material—British, Scottish, Irish, and Colonial—at their hands. It was not till February that Lord Roberts moved to the Modder River. His masterly strategy proved that the Boers could be outflanked—that, in fact, they could be defeated at their own game. Then did the Commander-in-Chief reap the fruits of all those weeks of patient, silent preparation. He gave the enemy no rest; General French relieved Kimberley, and Cronje was caught in a trap at Paardeberg. The meeting between Cronje and Lord Roberts will become historic. The Commander-in-Chief shook hands with the Boer. "You have made a gallant defence, Sir," he said, as he greeted his vanquished foe—vanquished on the anniversary of Majuba.

The relief of Ladysmith and Lord Roberts' advance on Bloemfontein rapidly followed; and after a necessary delay at the Orange Free State



ROBERTS' CHIEF RESIDENCE WHILE HE WAS COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN IRELAND: THE ROYAL HOSPITAL, KILMAINHAM.

capital, the British advance was resumed. The Vaal was crossed, and Johannesburg and, finally, Pretoria fell into our hands. These victories enabled Lord Roberts to have the pleasure of greeting the gallant Colonel Baden-Powell, whose defence of Mafeking is, in some ways, the most glorious incident of the Boer War.

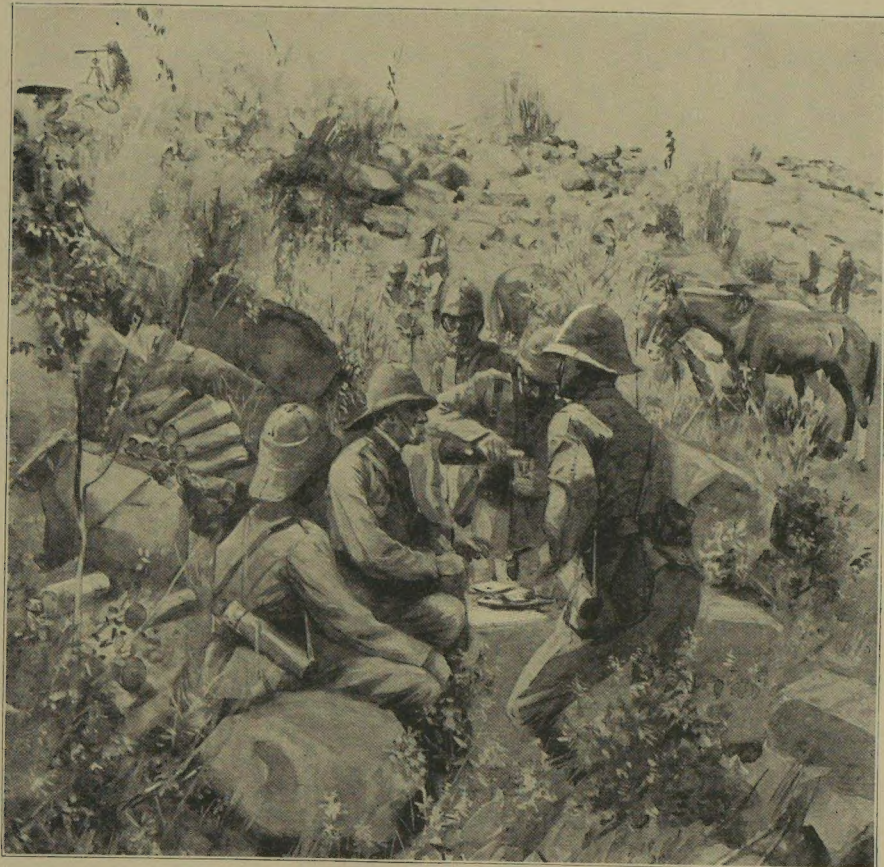
In the face of services such as those which Lord Roberts has rendered to the State all through his adventurous career, the voice of criticism and detraction is, fortunately, dumb. No man can be so successful, and can receive such high honours and rewards, without inspiring in some breasts feelings of jealousy; but it is certain that Lord Roberts' services to the State in many fields have won him the enduring affection of his countrymen and countrywomen.



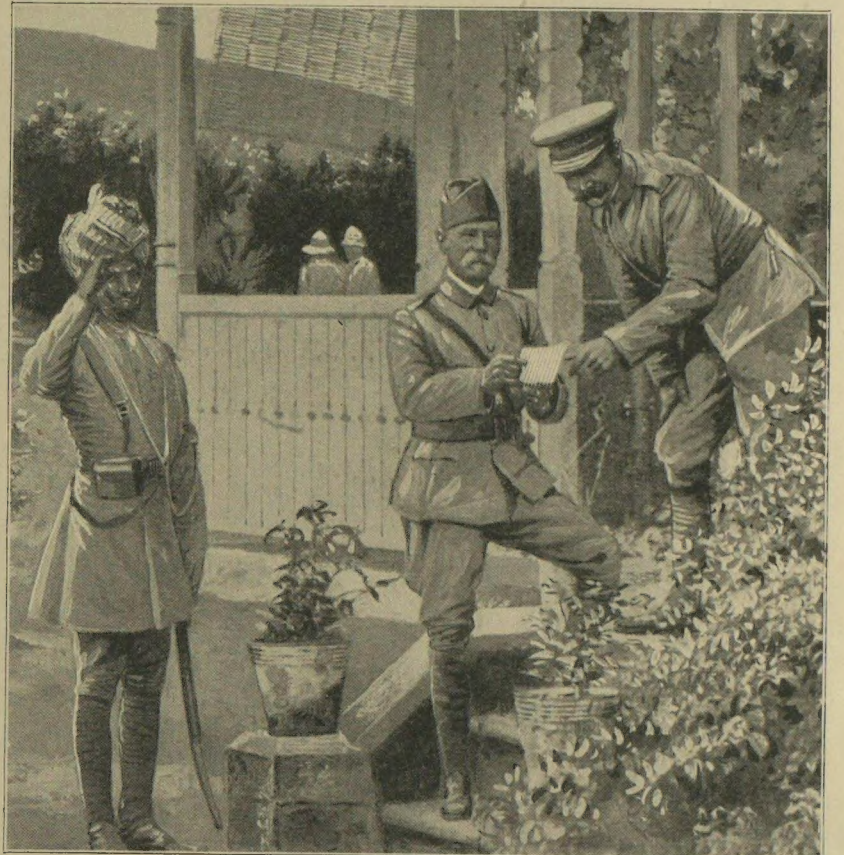
ROBERTS REVIEWING RELEASED PRISONERS OF WAR AT PRETORIA.
Photo. Biograph Co.



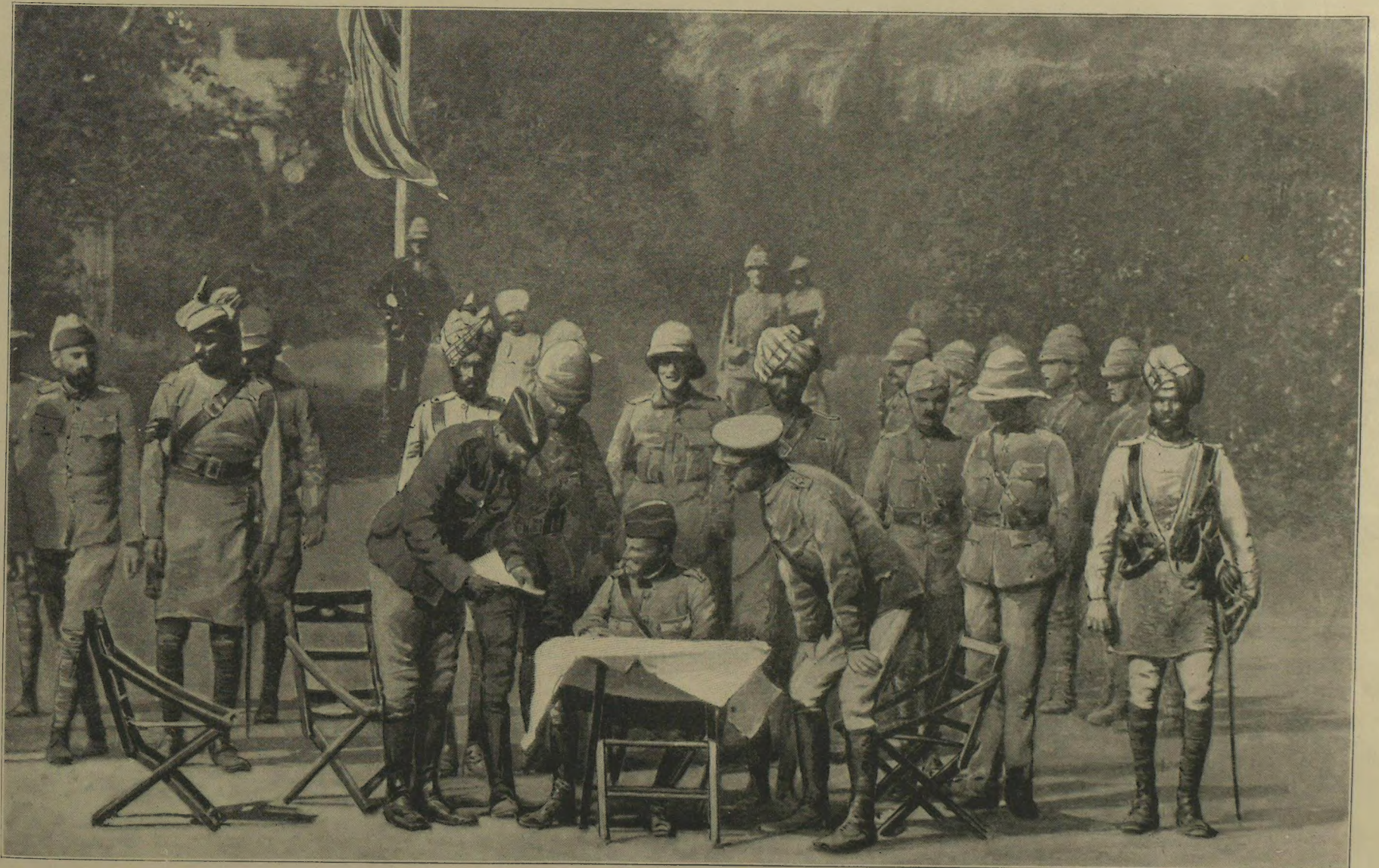
MEETING OF ROBERTS AND BADEN-POWELL AT PRETORIA.
Photo. Biograph Co.



ROBERTS LUNCHING IN THE FIELD.
From a Photo. by our Correspondent.



ROBERTS RECEIVING A DESPATCH AT PRETORIA.
Photo. Biograph Co.



ROBERTS AND HIS STAFF IN THE GARDEN OF HIS HEADQUARTERS AT PRETORIA.
Photo. Biograph Co.

The principal members of Lord Roberts' staff shown in the above picture are: Sir William Nicholson, Director of Transport; Colonel Neville Chamberlain, Private Secretary; Colonel H. Corran, Military Secretary; Colonel Ward, Director of Supplies; Lieut. the Duke of Westminster, A.D.C.; Lord Stanley, Press Censor; Major Laing, Commandant, Body-Guard; Lieutenant-General Sir J. Hills-Johnes, V.C.



LORD ROBERTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
FROM THE PAINTING BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.
See "Our Photogravures," page 3.

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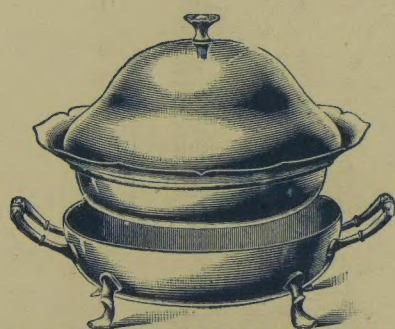
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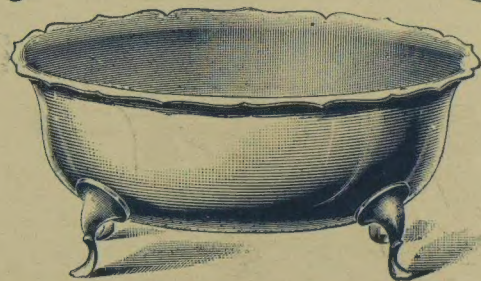
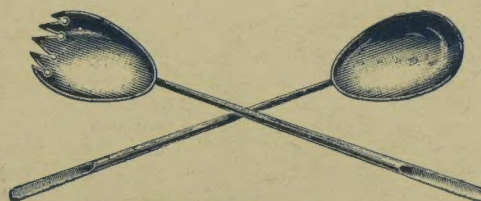
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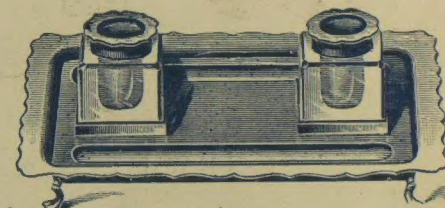
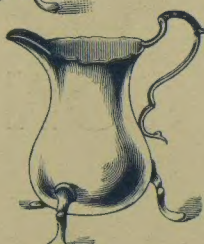
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	25 5	27 13	



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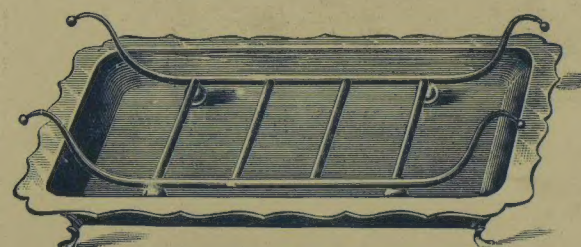
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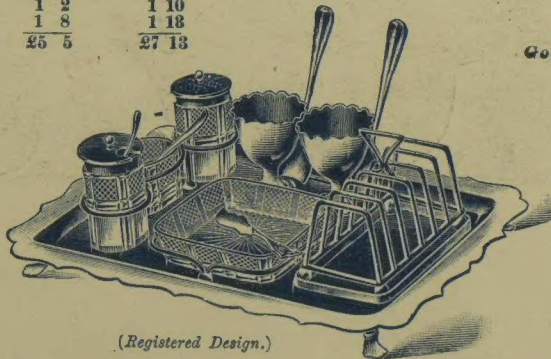
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